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South Carolina Librarian v.15 n.2 Spring/1971

Abstract

South Carolina Librarian v.15 n.2 Spring/1971

Keywords

South Carolina Library Association

The South Carolina LIBRARIAN

Vol. 15, No. 2

Spring 1971



HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT (1890-1937)

One of America's most distinguished writers in the domain of the macabre.

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The South Carolina LIBRARIAN

VOLUME 15, NO. 2

SPRING, 1971

Editor Lester E. Duncan
McKissick Library, Univ. of S. C.

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*(Note: Signed articles reflect the writers' opinions, and not
those of the South Carolina Library Association).*

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Our thanks to all the contributors to this issue. We also express our appreciation to our publisher, JOSEPH RUZICKA, Inc., and to the printer, Fisher-Harrison Printing Company, Greensboro, N. C.

The deadline for the Fall issue of the South Carolina Librarian is
AUGUST 15, 1971.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE
TO SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN, P. O. BOX 11322
COLUMBIA, S. C. 29211

FROM THE EDITOR

We have lost one of our outstanding librarians to the neighboring state of Georgia. As many of you know, in December, Dr. H. Joanne Harrar resigned as Librarian at Winthrop College to become Associate Librarian at the University of Georgia. Dr. Harrar will be well remembered for her able leadership in all phases of librarianship. Of particular note, however, is the new Dacus Library at Winthrop which she planned and guided into a wonderful facility. She is also the building consultant for the new Francis Marion College Library now under construction. As an active member of our Association who gave more than her share to its work, she will be missed very much. Our loss, however, is Georgia's gain, and we wish her every success in her new position. We take heart knowing fully well that we haven't heard the last from Jo Harrar!

The South Carolina Librarian is now available on microfilm beginning with the first volume of the *South Carolina Library Bulletin* and running through the March 1970 issue. The cost is \$11.80. Address inquiries to Bell & Howell, Micro Photo Division, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association met in executive session on the 12th day of September, 1970 in Columbia, South Carolina,

WHEREAS, The Committee was notified of the resignation of Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., as Editor of *The South Carolina Librarian*,

WHEREAS, Mr. Hucks has served the Association faithfully in this position for the past eleven years:

RESOLVED, That the Committee recognizes the dedicated service of Mr. Hucks and is deeply appreciative of the fine work he has rendered the Association.

RESOLVED Further, That this expression of gratitude be published in the official organ of the Association, *The South Carolina Librarian*.

Margaret W. Ehrhardt, Secretary
South Carolina Library Association

A. L. A. COUNCILOR'S REPORT

by MARGUERITE G. THOMPSON

With a total registration of 2,025, the American Library Association Midwinter meeting on January 17-23 at Los Angeles included three Council sessions and three Membership meetings.

President Lillian Bradshaw in her opening report to Council listed ten items of chief concern to the Executive Board this year:

1. Continuing awareness of the problems of the Budget Assembly and the Committee on Program Evaluation and Support (COPES)
2. Tax status of the Association
3. Role of Council in Association affairs
4. Intellectual freedom—tenure and status
5. Matter of Conferences
6. Search Committee (for an Executive Director)
7. Effective support of the Association's legislative programs
8. Revised code of ethics
9. National Right to Read program
10. Continuing concern with ACONDA and ANACONDA

Membership meetings consisted mainly of the business of the revised ACONDA report and the recommendations from ANACONDA. In the light of discussion at these meetings, ACONDA accepted a compromise recommended by a Membership resolution and proposed it to Council at its third meeting at Midwinter: "Council be composed of 100 members elected at large, with 25 elected each year for a term of four years; plus one Councilor representing each Chapter, to be elected for a term of four years by the ALA members in the Chapter." Council was restrained from taking action, on this proposal, however, as a motion was passed that Council action on all recommendations of ACONDA be postponed until the Dallas Conference in June, 1971.

The Association policy of holding closed meetings of committees at Midwinter was reversed with the passage by Council of an Executive Board resolution that it "be established policy to open all ALA meetings to ALA members unless the privacy of individuals or institutions is being discussed."

Council adopted a Policy of Confidentiality of Library Records as proposed by the Intellectual Freedom Committee. This Policy recommends that each individual library recognize "its circulation records and other records identifying the names of library users with specific material to be confidential in nature."

Also adopted by Council was a resolution urging the Senate and the President of the United States to reconsider their rejection of the Report of the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography and to encourage the dissemination of the Report.

A resolution which urged the 92nd Congress to enact promptly a five-year extension of the Higher Education Act of 1965, presently scheduled to expire June 30, 1971, was approved by Council.

Special appreciation for the effectiveness of ALA's Washington office was shown through contributions totaling \$2,400 from state library associations in California, Georgia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Oklahoma. The Washington office is now in its 26th year.

(Continued on Page 34)

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION Executive Committee Meeting (Edited)

September 12, 1970

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association met on September 12, 1970 at 10:30 a.m. in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Public Library. Members present were J. Mitchell Reames, Col. James M. Hillard, J. Frank Nolen, Mrs. Carol S. Scott, Barbara J. Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Foran, Mrs. Betty Ragsdale, Dr. L. A. Schneider, Mrs. Marguerite Thompson, Mrs. Paul J. Jones, Miss Elizabeth Champion, Mr. Lester E. Duncan, Jr., Editor, *The South Carolina Librarian*, and Mrs. Margaret W. Ehrhardt. Mrs. Ruth Gregg was absent.

Mr. Reames, the president, called the meeting to order, and members introduced themselves. Mr. Reames introduced Miss Elizabeth Champion, new Chairman of The Junior Member Round Table, and Mr. Lester E. Duncan, Jr., who replaces Mr. Herbert Hucks, Jr., as the new Editor of *The South Carolina Librarian*.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Col. Hillard distributed a printed Treasurer's report to the members. This showed a balance on hand September 1, 1970 of \$4,979.88. Col. Hillard reported total membership of 734 members. The report was accepted as printed.

ALA COUNCILOR'S REPORT: Mrs. Thompson reported that the Annual Conference in Detroit was quite an improvement over the one at Atlantic City the previous year. She noted that the most important action taken was the report of the New Directions Committee. Mrs. Thompson opposed the move to do away with chapter councilors from the state associations. Present ALA membership in SCLA totals 308 members. (It was suggested that councilors be elected from the ALA membership in SCLA.) Mrs. Thompson was authorized to take action on this and other issues to be brought up at Mid-Winter.

Mrs. Thompson also reported that an ALA office had been set up to serve the disadvantaged.

Other action passed was for ALA to take a stand on critical issues when the library issues were clearly defined. Mrs. Thompson voted for this.

She also reported that she voted for the Library Education and Manpower Statement. This statement was opposed by AASL.

Mrs. Thompson reported that a petition was circulated calling for a membership meeting to be held at Mid-Winter. She also favored this.

Mrs. Foran moved that the Executive Committee instruct Mrs. Thompson to vote to retain the state chapters. This was seconded and the vote carried.

SELA REPRESENTATIVE'S REPORT: Mrs. Foran reported that the regional association will hold a meeting November 5-7, 1970 at the Marriott Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN, EDITOR:

The president introduced Mr. Duncan, the new editor of *The South Carolina Librarian*. Mr. Duncan was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Hucks. Mr. Paul Dove, of Erskine College, will replace Mr. Duncan on the Editorial Board.

Mr. Duncan reported that the fall issue of this publication will be mailed to the membership the first week in October. The deadline for the spring issue will be February 1, and members are requested to send in any information to be included. The Committee agreed that the fall issue of *The South Carolina Librarian* continue to carry a directory of members.

(Continued on Page 35)

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION Executive Committee Meeting (Edited)

December 5, 1970

The Executive Committee of the South Carolina Library Association met on December 5, 1970 at 10:30 a.m. in the Meeting Room of the Richland County Public Library. Members present were J. Mitchell Reames; Col. James M. Hillard; J. Frank Nolen; Barbara J. Williams; Mrs. Elizabeth Foran; Mr. Lester E. Duncan, Jr., Editor, *The South Carolina Librarian*; Mrs. Betty Ragsdale; Mrs. Marguerite Thompson; and Mrs. Margaret W. Ehrhardt. Absent were Dr. L. A. Schneider, Miss Elizabeth Champion, Mrs. Paul J. Jones, Mrs. Carol S. Scott, and Mrs. Ruth Gregg.

TREASURER'S REPORT: The treasurer reported a current balance of \$5,105.73. Mr. Nolen moved that the treasurer's report be accepted. Mrs. Foran seconded and the motion carried. Col. Hillard presented copies of a proposed budget for 1971 to each member. The budget was discussed at length. It was noted that the expenses of the convention were not itemized since the convention would take care of itself.

It was also noted that there was no income from the publication project, but this was not expected. Mrs. Foran advised that there would be no expenses for the SELA representative 1971 since there would be no annual meeting of the association during this year. The treasurer recommended that the annual dues of the membership be raised.

President Reames advised that the supply of handbooks is exhausted, and recommended that \$425.00 be added to the budget for the *reprinting* (not revision) of another 1,000 copies.

Col. Hillard advised that the budget be increased in the amount of \$100.00 for a contingency fund to include such items as gifts, coffee, etc.

The question was raised whether the savings account should be built up. It was also noted that the constitution revision should be included in *The South Carolina Librarian*.

Mrs. Foran moved that the revised budget totaling \$2,448.00 be accepted. Miss Williams seconded and the vote carried.

ALA COUNCILOR'S REPORT: Mrs. Thompson reported that she planned to attend the ALA Midwinter Meeting January 17 in Los Angeles. Some discussion followed as to how the representative would vote on the issues to be taken up at this meeting.

Mrs. Thompson asked for the position of the Executive Committee on the question of whether library circulation records should be considered public records. Some discussion followed.

Mrs. Foran moved that the ALA Councilor be instructed to vote in favor of the position taken by ALA on the question. The motion was seconded and carried.

The ALA Councilor would go uninstructed on other questions.

Miss Williams asked how many of the 278 ALA members in South Carolina were also members of SCLA. The number was given at 148.

Mrs. Thompson advised that Miss Barbara Williams is running for ALA Council. Col. Hillard suggested that *The South Carolina Librarian* carry this information in the next issue.

SELA REPRESENTATIVE'S REPORT: Mrs. Foran presented a program and a written report of the SELA Meeting held in Atlanta November 4-7, 1970. She advised that SELA had reconstructed the membership committee by asking each State Chairman to serve. A chairman should be appointed by SCLA.

She also noted that the SELA Intellectual Freedom Committee had been enlarged. The proposed chairman of the SCLA committee has not accepted. (For members of this committee, see Minutes of the Executive Committee, September 12, 1970, NEW BUSINESS, Item #6.)

(Continued on Page 38)

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS RECONCILED WITH CASH BALANCES

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1970

GENERAL OPERATIONS

RECEIPTS

	BUDGET	ACTUAL
Membership Dues:		
Personal	\$1200.00	\$1525.00
Institutional	175.00	221.00
Total	\$1375.00	\$1746.00
Subscriptions to "S. C. LIBRARIAN"	75.00	57.50
Interest on Savings	—0—	120.43
From Special Publication Project	350.00	214.46
Total Receipts	\$1800.00	\$2138.39

DISBURSEMENTS

Association Memberships	\$ 210.00	\$ 235.00
Officers' Expenses, etc.:		
President	\$ 100.00	\$ 69.52
Vice-President	25.00	—0—
Treasurer	300.00	336.13
Secretary	25.00	20.50
Executive Board Travel, etc.	350.00	229.63
ALA Councilor	500.00	463.18
SELA Representative	150.00	112.00
ALA Coordinator	25.00	—0—
Total	\$1475.00	\$1230.96
Sections:		
College and University	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
Public, School, Special and Trustee (\$50.00 each)	200.00	—0—
Junior Members Round Table	50.00	50.00
Total	\$ 300.00	\$ 100.00
Committees:		
Recruiting	\$ 5.00	—0—
Planning	5.00	—0—
Publication—"S. C. LIBRARIAN"	25.00	\$ 43.38
Total	\$ 35.00	\$ 43.38
Total Disbursements	\$2020.00	\$1609.34
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	(\$ 220.00)	\$ 529.05
Deduct—Decrease in Advance Membership Dues		
Collected (\$466.00 in 1969 and \$118.00 in 1970)		\$ 348.00
Cash Increase for the Period		\$ 181.05
Cash Balance—December 31, 1969		\$4735.77
Cash Balance—December 31, 1970:		
Citizens and Southern National Bank	\$2417.54	
First Federal Savings & Loan Association	2499.28	\$4916.82

(Certification See Page 9)

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

APPROVED BUDGET 1971

5 December 1970

	Budgeted 1971
INCOME	
Membership Dues	
Personal	\$1,400.00
Institutional	200.00
Subscriptions to S. C. LIBRARIAN	60.00
Publication Project	—0—
TOTAL INCOME	\$1,660.00
EXPENDITURES	
Memberships	
SELA	50.00
ALA	153.00
S. C. Council for the Common Good	10.00
Expenses of Officers	
President	100.00
Vice-President	150.00
Treasurer	350.00
Secretary	25.00
Others	
Executive Board Travel	350.00
ALA Councilor	500.00
SELA Representative	(unneded 1971)
ALA Coordinator	25.00
Sections	
College & University	50.00
Public	50.00
School	50.00
Special	50.00
Trustee	50.00
Junior Members Round Table	50.00
Committees of the Association	
Recruiting	5.00
Planning	5.00
Handbook	300.00
S. C. LIBRARIAN	25.00
Contingency	100.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$2,448.00

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Proposed Convention Budget 1971

Probable Income

Registrations	\$1,200.00
Rental of Exhibit Space	1,200.00
Total Probable Income	<u>\$2,400.00</u>

Probable Expenditures

Local Arrangements	\$ 150.00
Exhibits Chairman	
(Rental of space, telephone, postage, etc.)	200.00
Speakers	1,200.00
Travel for Speakers	850.00
Total Probable Expenditures	<u>\$2,400.00</u>

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

TREASURER'S REPORT

January 31, 1971

	Actual 1971	Budgeted 1971
INCOME		
Membership Dues		
Personal	\$1,400.00	\$ 752.00
Institutional	200.00	38.00
Subscriptions to		
S. C. LIBRARIAN	60.00	24.50
Publication Project	—0—	—0—
TOTAL INCOME	<u>\$1,660.00</u>	<u>\$ 814.50</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Memberships		
SELA	\$ 50.00	
ALA	153.00	\$ 153.00
ALA Exhibits Round Table	—0—	
S. C. Council for the Common Good	10.00	
Expenses of Officers		
President	100.00	
Vice-President	150.00	
Treasurer	350.00	192.01
Secretary	25.00	
Others		
Executive Board Travel	350.00	
ALA Councilor	500.00	298.84
SELA Representative	—0—	
ALA Coordinator	25.00	
Sections		
College and University	50.00	
Public	50.00	
School	50.00	
Special	50.00	
Trustee	50.00	
JMRT	50.00	

Committees of the Association

Recruiting	5.00	
Planning	5.00	
Handbook Revision	300.00	
S. C. LIBRARIAN	25.00	15.90
Miscellaneous	100.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>\$2,448.00</u>	<u>\$ 659.75</u>

CHECKING ACCOUNT

January 1, 1971	\$2,417.54	
Income 1971	<u>814.50</u>	
		\$3,232.04
Expenditures 1971		<u>659.75</u>
		\$2,572.29
Savings Account		2,499.28
		<u>\$5,071.57</u>

MEMBERSHIPS

	January 31, 1970	January 31, 1971
Personal	384	459
Institutional	16	11
Total	<u>400</u>	<u>470</u>

SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Proposed Convention Budget 1971

James R. Whitney
 Certified Public Accountant
 Charleston, South Carolina
 January 12, 1971

Executive Board

South Carolina Library Association
 Gentlemen:

I have examined the books and financial records of the South Carolina Library Association for year ended December 31, 1970. The examination of Income was limited to recorded receipts and deposits.

In my opinion the accompanying statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements, Reconciled with Cash Balances, presents fairly the recorded cash transactions for the period and the cash balance at December 31, 1970, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to non-profit organizations on the cash basis.

Respectfully submitted,
 James R. Whitney, CPA

Something in Our Midst

by BARRY B. BAKER

McKissick Library, University of South Carolina

In these times of renewed interest in the occult sciences, magic, witchcraft and astrology, it is certainly appropriate for one in our profession to be acquainted with the writers of the macabre. Of course, most librarians are aware of such masters of the genre as Edgar Allen Poe, Algernon Blackwood, Robert W. Chambers, and Ambrose Bierce. Another belonging to this list is Howard Phillips Lovecraft, who, although an excellent writer of supernatural fiction, has only recently become known to millions of readers through the efforts of August Derleth, the director of Arkham House.

Derleth, a close friend of Lovecraft, founded Arkham House in 1939, two years after Lovecraft's death, to help establish the deserved reputation of Lovecraft as an important writer of supernatural literature. During the period in which Lovecraft produced his works, there was no respectable market, although much of his work was published by pulps such as *Wierd Tales* and *Strange Tales*. Consequently, his writings did not reach a wide audience. Lovecraft did not live to see his work published and translated into many languages as it is today.

Most of his major stories have found places in anthologies and discussion of his style and writing are to be found in various textbooks. Arkham House has published virtually all of his works and although many of these are out of print, major collections are readily available. All of Lovecraft's works will soon be published in paperback by Ballantine in the United States and by Gollancz in Great Britain.

Early collections are prized collector's items as are all of his works. The first Arkham House publication, *The Outsider And Others*, a Lovecraft collection, is extremely hard to locate and sells for as much as \$300.

This fact would have certainly come as a surprise to Lovecraft, who was a shy, withdrawn, imaginative person in poor health who lived in his imagination—the world of the eighteenth century. Lovecraft, highly critical of his work, complained that his work was lacking, that "It comes a long way from the stark, objective simplicity which is my goal . . ."

Today, it seems certain that his reputation has been established—in fact, an ever growing group of admirers demand to read and know more of this unusual man of letters and his strange unearthly stories which have influenced many writers.¹

Librarians have been called on to supply Lovecraft's works as the public and academic community become aware of his work through such seemingly unrelated influences as rock music groups, such as the H. P. Lovecraft; critical literary works; special library collections and exhibits²; and motion pictures.

It may be of interest to note that the University of South Carolina has recently acquired a small Lovecraft collection and a complete collection of Arkham House publications.

In addition to the works of Lovecraft, librarians and booksellers are asked to provide some of the demonological books which are frequently referred to by Lovecraft in his stories. Of these, the most famous is the *Necronomicon* by Abdul Alhazred. Although this work is entirely imaginary, Lovecraft's way of combining historical fact in the midst of pure imaginative prose, has convinced many readers that the *Necronomicon* does indeed exist.

Book dealers have carried this fantastic spoof on further by publishing catalogs containing the *Necronomicon* listed and fully described. Recently the *Antiquarian Bookman* carried an advertisement offering a copy for sale:

Alhazred, Abdul. *The Necronomicon*. Spain, 1647. Calf covers rubbed and some foxing, otherwise very nice condition. Many small woodcuts of mystic signs and symbols. Seems to be a treatise (in Latin) of Ritualistic Magic. Ex. lib. stamp on front fly leaf states that the book has been withdrawn from the Miskatonic University Library. Best offer.

It is certainly no surprise that thousands of readers are convinced that the *Necronomicon* is no hoax and that certain "forces" are working to keep this rare book out of the hands of the public. Unwary writers have lent a further credulity to the hoax when they have referred to the *Necronomicon* as an undisputed extant volume. Arthur Scott, writing an article entitled "Strange Uses for Human Skin," mentioned this dreaded volume: "For my part, I'd like to see what is legended in the book trade to be one of the rarest books in the world. It's a copy of the fabulous *Necronomicon*—a book of spells to summon demons and other diabolical forces—alleged to have been written by the 'Mad Arab' sorcerer Abdul Alhazred about seven centuries ago. Of the few copies of the *Necronomicon*—all hand written—which are believed to exist in the hands of private collectors, this is the only one in which both the pages and the binding are believed to be made of human skin. Furthermore, all the skins were taken from persons who were killed by sorcery, say the bibliophiles."

Of course, Lovecraft did not develop the *Necronomicon* as a literary hoax, but its seemingly realistic mention in his tales was all that was needed.

Lovecraft's History of the *Necronomicon* is precise:

Translated into Greek as the *Necronomicon*, A.D. 950 by Theodorus Philetas. Burnt by Patriach Michael, A.D. 1050. Olas Wormius translated Greek to Latin, A.D. 1228.

Latin and Greek editions suppressed by Pope Gregory IX, A.D. 1232.

Black Letter edition. Germany, ca. 1400. Greek text printed in Italy, ca. 1500-1550.

Spanish translation of Latin text, ca. 1600.

Translated into English by Dr. John Dee, ca. 1615.

Is it any wonder that many readers have inquired at information desks and card catalogs in libraries trying to track down the elusive *Necronomicon*?

The mention of the *Necronomicon* was one of the devices used by Lovecraft to develop the *Cthulhu Mythos*—tales "of cosmic outsiders"—which have placed Lovecraft securely among the foremost writers of horror literature.

Of the *Mythos*, Lovecraft wrote: "All my stories, unconnected as they may be, are based on the fundamental lore or legend that this world was inhabited at one time by another race who, in practising black magic, lost their foothold and were expelled, yet live on outside ever ready to take possession of this earth again."

Lovecraft developed a complete mythology which has been said to be "basically similar to the Christian *Mythos*, particularly in regard to the expulsion of Satan from Eden and the power of evil."³

Lovecraft's idea of evil was much broader than that usually found in the Gothic horror story. He saw the power of evil as encompassing all time and space. Evil had existed before man's appearance and it would certainly exist after his disappearance.

Of such Powers or beings there may be conceivably a survival . . . a survival of a hugely remote period when . . . consciousness was manifested, perhaps, in shapes and forms long since withdrawn before the tide of advancing of humanity . . . forms of which poetry and legend alone have caught a flying memory and called them gods, monsters, mythical beings of all sorts and kinds.

—Algernon Blackwood

(Continued on Page 39)

Some Notes about

Several Sixteenth Century Books; Some Scholar-Printers of That Time; and Divers Other Matters

by

FRANK J. ANDERSON, LIBRARIAN
Wofford College Library

Moving into a new and spacious library gives the librarian an opportunity to re-discover books which space limitations of older quarters had forced into storage. Such was the case at Wofford, a college which was founded in 1854. As is true of many colleges and universities the original faculty members brought their personal libraries with them to the campus. Many of the old books in our collections bear the signatures of those professors. These books became the nucleus of our library collections, donated by the professors since they wanted their students to peruse and study the books. Classical studies were the vogue and the books were principally Latin and Greek texts. As the curriculum changed over the years, the emphasis gradually shifted away from the study of Latin and Greek. The old folios, in crumbling leather bindings, were occupying shelf space which was needed for more currently useful materials. Hence they were relegated to the storeroom and the vault.

In our new library we made provision to cage off an area for our special collections, and stacks were installed to accommodate five or six thousand volumes. We were fairly well established in our new quarters late in 1969 and were finally able to unpack, sort and shelve the dusty old tomes which had been in storage for many years. In the spring of 1970 most of these books had been shelved and we began to do some second-level sorting as a preliminary to possible listing of these holdings. We re-discovered a book which

had been printed in the 16th century. This discovery led to a more careful checking of the books on the special collections shelves. What a thrill to learn that Wofford's Library possessed eighteen volumes which had been printed during the Reformation period! The oldest of the books is a copy of Pliny's *Natural History* which was printed at Paris in 1516; and we rounded out the sixteenth century with a *Missale Romanum* printed at Venice in 1599.

A short title checklist "Census of Wofford Library's 16th Century Books" is appended to this paper. Included on that list are an Aldine imprint of 1527, and several books produced by the famed and influential Estienne family of scholar-printers. In addition to Venice and Paris as places of publication the holdings include books printed at Nuremberg, Basel, Geneva and Lyon. All of these places were centers of scholarly ferment during the Reformation.

Just because a book has survived for 400 years doesn't necessarily make it an important book. The books we have are important because they are works of high scholarship, and are excellent examples of the printing and book-making of the period. Unfortunately these books are not in what rare book dealers describe as "fine" condition. The leather bindings are in need of restoration, and each individual volume should be provided with a protective box, or slipcase. However, despite their less than fine condition they are intact and available for the use of scholarly researchers.

The most important of these 16th century works, especially from the standpoint of Wofford College heritage, is a copy of Strabo's *Geography* (Book XVII) which was printed at Geneva in 1587 by Eustache Vignon. This *Geography* is a folio volume of 602 pages, with an elaborate wood engraved title page, and with the text printed in double columns. One column is of the original Greek text, and the parallel column is a Latin translation of the text. Following the text there appears a second title page, and then a 223 page commentary on the work, in Latin, written by Isaac Casaubon. An outstanding feature of the book is the first edition printing of Rumoldt Mercator's world map. This is a folding, double folio copperplate map of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and is partly colored. This map was printed especially for Casaubon's edition of the Strabo. Later, in 1595, the map was published in the first edition of Mercator's *Atlas*.

Strabo was a Greek who lived between 64/63 B.C. and 21 A.D. He was a traveler and sharp observer who used the knowledge gained from his observations as source material for his books of history and geography. His *Historical Sketches*, published in 47 books are lost; but his *Geography* in 17 books has survived through the ages. Strabo made copious use of the work of his predecessors Eratosthenes, Polybius, Aristotle, Thucydides and many other writers now lost to us. Strabo's work is a storehouse of information and is both an historical geography and philosophy of geography. The *Geography* is one of the foundation works of geographical study and is highly prized as an animated, broadly conceived, and skillfully executed picture of the world as known to the ancients.

Wilhelm Xylander (1532-1576), a German whose original name Holzmann translates as "wood-man" assumed the name Xylander (the Greek equivalent of "wood-man") at some time in his career. He was born at Augsburg and studied

there and at Tubingen. In 1558 he became Professor of Greek at Heidelberg. Xylander made numerous translations of ancient scholarly Greek and Latin texts, including a translation of Strabo's *Geography* into Latin. Casaubon chose Xylander's translation for the edition which he had published at Geneva in 1587.

Isaac Casaubon (1559-1614) was a classical scholar who had been born at Geneva to Huguenot parents, the parents having left France because of religious persecution. G. H. Putnam in his scholarly history *Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages* refers to Casaubon as "... one of the most learned scholars of his time ..." Casaubon rates a four page write-up in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, which gives some indication as to his importance as a scholar. Casaubon married Mary Prolvot of Geneva in 1583. Mary died in the second year of their married life. In 1586 Casaubon married again, this time to Florence Estienne, daughter of the famous printer Henri Estienne.

From 1600 to 1610 Casaubon was in Paris associated with the court of King Henry IV. One of Casaubon's friends in France was Philine de la Canave, Duke du Fresne. The duke, who lived between 1551 and 1610, was Henry IV's ambassador to England and Germany. The Duke was a friend who used his influence to assist Casaubon financially and who also helped maintain his scholarly needs by supplying him with books.

King Henry died on May 14, 1610 and it then became unsafe for Casaubon to remain in France. Therefore he accepted an offer from the Archbishop of Canterbury to fill an ecclesiastical post in England. Casaubon became an English citizen; and on his death, at Greenwich on July 12, 1614, he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The printer of Casaubon's edition of Strabo was a French Huguenot named Eustache Vignon. He was the son of Jean
(Continued on Page 36)

Some South Carolina Imprints in the Sprague Collection, Speer Library, Princeton Theological Seminary Princeton, New Jersey

Researched and Compiled by THOMAS L. JOHNSON
Grad. Instr., Dept. of English, University of South Carolina

"The Sprague Collection" designates a large and valuable donation of books and pamphlets presented in several nineteenth century installments to the library of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, by a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. William B. Sprague, of Albany, New York. Widely educated and traveled, a prolific speaker and writer himself, Sprague was a clergyman-scholar who maintained close communication with other pastors, professors and eminent friends. Out of this sustained correspondence, as well as his own lifelong dedication to scholarship and a taste for autographs (he acquired a large number of valuable George Washington manuscripts), grew his collection of documents. Charles B. Moore, in his brief 1877 "Biographical Sketch" of Sprague (privately printed in New York, available in the Speer Library), makes note of his penchant for collecting, with special reference to the collection at hand:

He was a great collector of books and pamphlets. His own pamphlets were numerous, "and as his name was widely known, pamphlets were sent to him by thousands." These he had bound in volumes and catalogued, and those on secular subjects he presented to the N. Y. State Library at Albany; and with his donation of pamphlets on religious subjects, a large niche is filled in the Seminary Library at Princeton.

Thus these Princeton imprints consist largely of pastoral, theological and ecclesiastical materials (but not entirely; see list below). There are now 1046 bound volumes in the Sprague Collection, which is divided into three series. The first two series, given in 1839, are referred to as Collections A and B. A third series of pamphlets, consisting of 202 bound volumes, was given to the library in 1872. The larger of the two early series, Collection A (containing 748 volumes), was catalogued for general reference by the seminary librarian, W. M. Lowrie, beginning in 1840. For "want of time" and because "most of the pamphlets in Collection B are contained in Collection A," Lowrie never indexed the second series.

It is from Lowrie's handwritten catalogue of the early Collection A, then, that the list of South Carolina imprints below has been culled. Most items in the list, using Lowrie's catalogue information, include the nature of the imprint, the identity of the author, and the place and date of publication. The non-personal subject headings ("Banks and Banking," "Bible Societies," etc.), alphabetized regularly among the proper names, are those used in the catalogue. Lowrie's spellings and abbreviated titles have also been retained. The page number following each heading refers to Lowrie's catalogue; the volume numbers listed beneath locate the pamphlets within the collection itself. Multiple listings under one heading have been arranged in chronological order.

At least fifteen of the imprints in this compilation do not appear in Robert J. Turnbull's standard *Bibliography of South Carolina*. These are the sermons of Cooper, Grosvenor, James, Mercer, Reid, Stiles; Leland's sermon of 1827, three of Henry's (those of 1821, 1825 and 1827), five of Palmer's (those of 1809, 1819 and 1820); as well as Percy's "The Clergyman and Peoples' Remembrance" and several of the Sunday School reports. Three items printed outside the state are included here because they relate in some way to South Carolina (see numbers 3, 11 and 40).

(Continued on Page 41)

CENSORSHIP and MODERNITY

by

BARRATT WILKINS, S. C. State Library

The process of book selection is a nebulous sphere in the minds of many librarians where controversial new ideas are often given second shift to the "tried and true" scholarship of established authors. Yet we, as librarians, should give some credence to the controversial and the "radical chic" ideas being expressed in the last third of the 20th century, if for no other reason than intellectual honesty. Radical viewpoints deserve places on library shelves too. Many of the things that were radical to our grandfathers are rather commonplace today.

Americans living in the later decades of the nineteenth century went through one of the darker periods of our nation's history. These were the years of the Robber Barons and the Great Barbecue when the pursuit of wealth through industrial exploitation and financial manipulation blighted the cultural landscape. The religious life of the times did not escape the general malaise. Let us look for a moment at the course of a "radical" book which was introduced into Civil War America from Europe and which today would scarcely receive the polemical notice it did a century ago.

The publication of Ernest Renan's *Vie de Jesus* (Paris: M. Levy Freres, 1863), soon translated into English, caused one of the greatest controversies of the nineteenth century. As a naturalistic life of Jesus it ran counter to the literal, orthodox interpretation of the Bible and added another chapter to the history of the war of science with theology.

Born in Brittany in 1823, Renan early showed signs of genius, especially in languages. He had originally begun preparing himself for a church career, but disillusionment in Catholic dogma prompted him to

abandon this course for a career in teaching. He pursued his linguistic studies in the University of Paris, the School of Oriental Studies, and the College de France. He was awarded the Docteur-ès-lettres in 1852, elected to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres in 1856, and appointed by imperial decree Professor of the Hebrew, Chaldaic and Syrian Languages in the College de France in 1862.

The appearance in June 1863 of his *Life of Jesus* made Ernest Renan one of the most talked about authors of his century, and his book one of the most widely read. Renan sought through a critical examination of primary sources to write a biography of Jesus. In doing so he rejected all that was supernatural — the virgin birth of Jesus, his miracles, especially the raising of Lazarus, and the Resurrection. The Jesus he created was eminently human, subject to all the frailties and weaknesses of man. There is little wonder as to the causes of the book's controversial nature.

For Renan, Jesus was born in Nazareth into a family of poor and humble circumstances. He received little formal education, but studied the Books of the Prophets, especially the messianic traditions in the Book of Daniel from which he drew many of his ideas. For much of his life Jesus lived quietly following his trade as a carpenter. During this period he conceived his one great act of originality—the idea of his relationship with God as being that of a son with his father. Jesus' messianic ideals made him into a visionary revolutionist. His would be a moral revolution transformed by men into a worldly kingdom. He went about Galilee preaching his idealistic utopia to the poor. His followers believing him to be the Messiah,

the Son of God, naturally looked for similarities between him and the messianic tradition. Simple acts of healing and faith were transformed into "miracles," for this was what the Messiah was supposed to do. The raising of Lazarus was but a pious fraud instigated by his overzealous and enthusiastic friends.

Naturally the advocating of a kingdom where the poor, the humble, and the meek, would rule caused great agitation among the religious leaders of that time. As Jesus began to encounter stronger opposition from authorities, he changed his emphasis from a worldly kingdom to a heavenly kingdom. He withdrew deeper into his mission; the world became meaningless. Thus resigned to die for his mission he allowed himself to be crucified and died on the cross of a heart attack. The story of his resurrection can be attributed to Mary Magdalene's vivid imagination.

While his interpretation of Jesus was controversial, Renan still was an incomparable master of style. His descriptions of Palestine were unusually vivid and real. His treatment of Jesus not only shows compassion but humility as well. In both the French and English editions the book is very readable.

Renan's *Life of Jesus* became an immediate sensation all over Europe and a few months later in America. Translations appeared in English, German, Italian, Dutch, and Spanish. In Spain, however, it was completely suppressed. The Pope declared it anathema and placed it on the *Index*, while Catholic bishops went to elaborate extremes to denounce the book. The actions of the Catholic hierarchy only increased the book's sale. Not only was his book villified, but he became the object of sharp personal invective. The Bishop of Marseilles called Renan a worse man than Robespierre. He was compared to Jezebel, Herod, Julian, Porphyry, Spinoza, and Strauss, all of whom were "enemies" of Christ. He was called a "vulgar atheist," an "infidel," a "criminal." To many he was "the renegade, the Judas, the Thirteenth Apostle, the great hypocrite, the blasphemous, the knave." Antione Albalat

in his *La Vie de Jesus d'Ernest Renan* (Paris, 1933) writes that Renan received each day innumerable letters of insult. The story that Renan had been paid a million pounds by the Rothschilds to write the book was prevalent.

An analysis of reviews that appeared on Renan's *Life of Jesus* in America is very revealing of the theological and intellectual climate during the Civil War era. Reviews appeared in the secular *New York Times*, *North American Review*, *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, *Southern Literary Messenger*, the eclectic *Littell's Living Age*, and the *American Monthly Knickerbocker*. Renan's book also received reviews in several religious publications including the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, *Christian Examiner*, *American Presbyterian and Theological Review*, *Methodist Quarterly Review*, and the *Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review*.

The religious reviews were all written by well-known nineteenth century theologians, many of whom had received part of their education in German universities and thus had been exposed to higher criticism of the New Testament. Some of the reviewers recognized Renan's excellent style, but almost all rejected Renan's book for its theological content. While some reviewers took exception to his use of intuition over the strict historical method others condemned him for his rejection of the miraculous. Charles M. Mead in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* questioned Renan's honesty because of the latter's numerous contradictions. For example, Renan said Jesus was "sinless," but "not free from sin," he "attained [the] very summit of human greatness," yet he was a "fanatic," and that "without him history is unintelligible," yet his doctrines were "utopian and chimerical." The only exception to these trends was O. B. Frothingham's review in the Unitarian oriented *Christian Examiner* which called Renan's book the best naturalistic biography of Jesus that can probably ever be written. Frothingham, however, was very liberal in his views and later left the Unitarians to become the

founding president of the Free Religious Association.

The reviews that appeared in the secular media are harder to categorize. Only two were signed in some fashion, while of the other four, two were completely anonymous and two were drawn from other newspapers. The most important of the reviews was that written by John M'Clinck for *Harper's*. A leading Methodist clergyman, he was the former editor of the *Methodist Quarterly* and President of Wesleyan University. He, like many other clergymen, appreciated Renan's beautiful literary style, but condemned his rejection of miracles. The least important of these reviews was the extremely naive one which appeared in the *American Monthly Knickerbocker* written by the "author of 'Wanderings of a Beauty.'" After a little research it was discovered that the author was Mrs. Edwin James, a writer of ephemeral Victorian novels. Her review reflected her sentimental nature for she seems to have been completely enthralled in Renan's beautiful prose. *The Southern Literary Messenger*, a few months away from collapse and having its staff called to aid in the defense of Richmond, Virginia, published a critical review of Renan's book, but felt the need to apologize for having taken it from a Northern newspaper.

Thus the verdict of mid-nineteenth century America and Europe had been pronounced on Renan's *Life of Jesus*. It had been found wanting by German, American, and English theologians because of Renan's careless historical method and his rejection of the miraculous. Unsophisticated orthodox Christian laymen had rejected it simply because it ran counter to a literal interpretation of the Bible. Although some recognized the book's literary merit, the majority followed the dictates of church dogma.

Renan's *Life of Jesus* was certainly an important theological and literary event of the nineteenth century. Undoubtedly Renan's work was related to the development of Biblical higher criticism. New Testament criticism had begun in Ger-

many early in the nineteenth century at the University of Tubingen. From the Tubingen school had come David Friedrich Strauss' *Leben Jesu* (1st ed.; Tubingen, 1835) which relegated the Gospels and the life of Jesus to myth. Against Strauss' book had been hurled a mass of polemical literature and he had been called the "destroyer of the Christian faith." Although Strauss' work had evoked popular outcry, those who followed him in the Tubingen school had envolved themselves with questions of detail thus losing popular interest. It was not until Renan's book, which was more positive than Strauss' *Leben Jesu*, that popular interest once again revived.

What would be the effect of Renan's work today? When Renan died in 1892 there was a noticeable softening of opinion towards him. Since the 1870's Renan had grown more in esteem. He had been restored to his professorship which he had lost as a result of the publication of his *Life of Jesus*. He was elected President of the French Academy, and later Administrator, or President, of the College de France. The state funeral which was accorded him was very elaborate. He was considered an equal of Victor Hugo in literary eminence.

Theological conceptions of Jesus had certainly changed by the early years of the twentieth century. One need look only at Albert Schweitzer's *The Quest of the Historical Jesus* (1st ed.; London: A. and C. Black, 1910) to see in it the echo of Renan. By the 1960's theology was taking even more radical departures as in Thomas J. J. Altizer's *Radical Theology and the Death of God* (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1966).

Christianity was also suffering from an increasingly secularized world. The industrial revolution and the increasing urbanization of people had uprooted traditional stability. The theories of Lyell, Darwin, Huxley, and Spencer, in the geological, biological, and social sciences, made a profound impact on Christian orthodoxy. In-

(Continued on Page 39)

A Challenge to College and University Libraries in South Carolina for the 70's

Excerpts from a Speech by Dr. H. Joanne Harrar, Assoc. Librarian
University of Georgia
to
College Section, SCLA, Fall 1970

The challenges to be met are of two kinds: first, those which all of us will face during the decade, and second, my challenge to you, the members of the section, to meet the several challenges with which we will be confronted—indeed, with which in many instances we are now, and even historically have been presented.

The major areas of concern to us in the next nine years have had their beginnings in the last two decades, perhaps most particularly within the past five years. We have seen the manpower problem, which has meant a shortage of trained personnel; the recognition of need for and initial attempts at job descriptions, task analyses, identification of levels of job difficulty and responsibility resulting in definition of professional and non-professional work; the creation and profession-wide acceptance, if only temporary, of the Asheim statement. We have seen, if not become immersed in, adoption of computers to handle high-volume, repetitious jobs in libraries; the development of audio-visual materials, facilities and services; the boom in microforms and production and use. We have witnessed social ferment in our professional organizations.

While these elements have not as yet affected us at the state and local levels to any degree, we can expect to feel the impact soon, and in the following ways, among others:

1. We will find it imperative to make even better use of our staffs, to have professionals performing professional work, reserving other duties for para-professional and clerical personnel;
2. We will be confronted with demands for staff participation in the governance of

our libraries—not just department heads, but staff at all levels;

3. We will see increased demand for faculty rank and status, or their equivalent, among our professional staffs;
4. We will be forced to change our roles from essentially passive, receptive ones to more aggressive ones wherein we take the lead in working with faculty and students to help achieve our institutions' educational goals;
5. We will be forced to determine the place of audio-visual materials and services on our own campuses and our roles in relation to these various forms of communication;
6. We will of necessity adopt more efficient procedures, including the mechanization of some; we may well introduce applications of computers into our libraries, either individually or in joint arrangements.

The changes confronting us will be expensive, and South Carolina is not a wealthy state. For the some 50 colleges and universities in South Carolina, we spent, in 1969-70 approximately 5.5 million dollars, of which about 2.5 million dollars went into materials. All told, we held, as of July 1970, about 2.8 million volumes—less than each of ten or more of the large university libraries in the nation.

To meet these changes with our presently limited funds and with the apparently continuing limitations on materials expenditures in the foreseeable future, we will have to consider, then undertake more cooperative endeavors than we have heretofore. Some possibilities are:

1. broadening and liberalizing of the Inter-Library Loan Code among academic,

- perhaps even academic and public libraries within the state, both public and private;
2. permitting more extensive on-site use by students and faculty of other institutions;
 3. long-term loans among libraries of portions of collections currently unused in the owning institutions but needed in others;
 4. general publication of expensive purchases by any library (perhaps through the State Library organ, "South Carolina Libraries")
 5. joint purchase by two or more libraries of expensive items;
 6. joint support of a bibliographer at the University of South Carolina to perform searching and varification for a group of cooperating libraries;

7. development of an in-state duplicates exchange procedure for journals;
8. exchange of periodical holdings lists;
9. use (eventually) of MARC data for cooperative selection, cataloging, processing.

To enter into cooperation of any kind, at any level, requires reeducation of library staffs and even of academic administrations in some instances; it may necessitate review, even alteration of the legal instruments under which individual academic libraries operate. It will require long, sometimes tedious hours of planning. But for the betterment of our collections and services, locally and state-wide, individually and collectively, it must be done.

MR. MERLE BACHTTELL, our Business Manager, has been recently hospitalized with a serious illness, and is now recovering at home. We missed working with him on this issue and wish for him a sure and speedy recovery.

Junior Members Round Table—Sectional report.

Christmas was a time of gifts for JMRT. We found several bright new faces at the December meeting. The top priority items of the meeting included the selection of a Sec./Treas.—Miss Gail Campbell, Tri-County TEC Library, Pendleton; a Social chairman—Mrs. Libby Law, Extension Department, Florence County Library, Florence; and a Projects chairman—Mrs. Gale Curry, Perry Middle School, Richland County District #1, Columbia. Discussions were given on Library Week, active speaker potentiality (for conventional), ALA-JMRT, Southeastern in Atlanta, and By-law change to give the Chairman of JMRT a one year term instead of the now stated two years. (When a vice-chairman/chairman-elect is inducted for two years, he/she would spend four or five years of JMRT eligibility in office. With such leadership potential available this was questioned.)

An Executive Committee meeting was held in January to consider plans for a spring houseparty/workshop and projects for the coming year. Suggestions are welcome from SCLA members and other sections regarding projects. Ideas should be given to Mrs. Curry or to JMRT members.

A February meeting of the section furthers plans for the spring activities and offers the Junior Members a chance to mix socially with librarians from across the state. The State Library has allowed their meeting room to be used by JMRT.

Elizabeth Champion
Chairman, JMRT

Barbara Williams Candidate for ALA Council

Miss Barbara Williams, Head Librarian, South Carolina State College has been nominated for a spot on the Council of the American Library Association. Miss Williams has been very active in our Association for many years and is currently

serving as Chairman of the College Section, S.C.L.A. A thumbnail sketch of her qualifications is listed below with the hope that all ALA members within our state will support and help elect one of our members to this important position.

- Former Positions:** Reserve and Circulation Assistant—S. C. State College
Reference and Documents Librarian—S. C. State College
- Education:** B.A. Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.
Advanced Study: MLS University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia
- Membership:** South Carolina Library Association
Southeastern Library Association
American Library Association
Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society
- Positions:** Chairman—College Section, S. C. Library Association;
Immediate Past Chairman—Interinstitutional Library Committee for S. C. State Supported Colleges and Universities
Membership Chairman—(American Library Association—State of S. C.)
- Selected Activities:** Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools—A member of the Visiting Committee for Institutional Self Study;
Stillman College, 1969, Wiley College, 1970, Fayetteville State University, 1970 and Lane College, 1971.
- Campus Participation:** Library Consultant—Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., 1970-71
Senator-at-large—S. C. State College Faculty Senate
Educational Policies Committee—S. C. State College Faculty Senate
Steering Committee—S. C. State College Self-Study Program 1968-70
- Publication:** "Work Simplification Techniques in Libraries."
S. C. Librarian, March, 1966.
- Selected to appear in:** Who's Who of American Women; Who's Who in Library Service and Who's Who in America

Public Library Section—Trustee Section

On Wednesday, March 24, the two sections will hold a workshop on Library Outreach for public librarians and trustees at the Sheraton Inn in Columbia. The speakers and resource personnel will include Mrs. Johnette Green Edwards, Community Services Coordinator at the Coastal Center, S. C. Department of Mental Retardation, who will speak on service to The Disadvantaged. The New Literate will be discussed by Mrs. Mary Beech, Reading Consultant of the S. C. Department of Education. Business and Industry will be represented by Mr. Martin R. Pautz, Librarian of the Greenville Technical Education Center. Service to Senior Citizens will be the topic of Mr. Arliss J. Epps, Field Representative of the South Carolina Interagency Council on Aging. The morning session will be devoted to the speakers. Following luncheon, the afternoon session will include discussion, rebuttal, and application of the information given to South Carolina public libraries.

Dr. Wayne S. Yenawine, Dean of the Library School of the University of South Carolina, will be moderator of the program and a reactor panel composed on librarians and trustees will lead the discussion.

Betty M. Ragsdale, Chairman
Public Library Section
Dr. L. A. Schneider, Chairman
Trustee Section

Minutes of the Fall, 1970 Meeting of the College Section South Carolina Library Association

Approximately 95 members of the College Section of the South Carolina Library Association met November 20, 1970 on the campus of South Carolina State College, Orangeburg for the one-day session which had as its theme "New Directions for South Carolina College and University Libraries in the 70's."

Miss Barbara Williams, Librarian of South Carolina State College and Chairman of the Section, presided; President Maceo Nance welcomed the group. Miss Estellene P. Walker, State Librarian, discussed publications of the State Library, emphasizing this year's annual report which includes a history of "America's First Public Library; the Provincial Library at Charles-Town in Carolina, 1698" together with facsimiles of the legislation governing its creation and operation. Dr. Wayne Yenawine, Director of the University of South Carolina Graduate Library School, outlined his activities and plans for the school, which will enroll its first class in fall, 1972.

The morning program consisted of three speakers, who, with their topics were as follows: Mrs. Mary Bostick, Documents Librarian, S. C. State Library, "Becoming Partial or Complete Depositories for State Documents"; Miss Peggy Heim, Director, Planning Center for S. C. Private Colleges, "Library Cooperation among Independent Colleges in South Carolina"; and Miss Joanne Harrar, Librarian, Winthrop College, "A Challenge to College and University Libraries in South Carolina for the 70's."

A short business meeting followed, at which time Mr. Frank Anderson, Librarian, Wofford College, was unanimously elected to serve as Secretary, Vice-Chairman and Chairman-Elect of the Section, filling out the term of Miss Harrar, who had resigned due to her imminent departure from the state.

After lunch and guided tours of the new South Carolina State College Library, the group broke up into sections to discuss problems of concern to academic librarians. The sections and their leaders were: Circulation: Mr. Russell Pease, USC; Reference: Miss Carse McDaniel, Clemson University; Cataloging: Mr. Homer Walton, USC; Administration: Mr. Robert Tucker, Furman University; Library Instruction: Mrs. Calvert Long and Mrs. Gracia Dawson, S. C. State College; Acquisitions: Mrs. Sara Bird, Winthrop College. Participants were invited to move from section to section in order to cover as many topics of interest to them as possible.

The meeting ended with a "Coke Break" at 4:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
H. Joanne Harrar
Secretary
Barbara J. Williams
Chairman

SCLA—COMMITTEES—1971-1972

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Miss Nancy Burge, Chairman (1971) | *Mrs. Betty Cunningham (1972) |
| 14B Corness Arms | P. O. Box 40 |
| Columbia, South Carolina 29201 | Gadsden, South Carolina 29052 |
| Mr. Charles A. Stevenson (1971) | *Mr. Warren A. Sawyer, Librarian (1972) |
| 420 North Main Street | Medical University of South Carolina |
| Greenville, South Carolina 29601 | Charleston, South Carolina 29401 |

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| SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN | South Carolina State Library |
| P. O. Box 11322 | P. O. Box 11469 |
| Columbia, South Carolina 29211 | Columbia, South Carolina 29211 |
| Mrs. Doyle W. Boggs (1971) | Mr. H. Paul Dove, Jr. (1972) |
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| Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301 | Due West, South Carolina 29639 |

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| Columbia, South Carolina 29205 | Florence, South Carolina 29205 |
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| University of South Carolina | Box 453 |
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| *Mrs. Romaine Barnes (1972) | Zonalite Div. of W. R. Grace |
| Box 1686 | Travelers Rest, South Carolina 29690 |

RECRUITING COMMITTEE*

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Mrs. Meg Ezell (1971) | Duncan, South Carolina 29334 |
| Box 464 | *To be appointed from JMRT. |

*New appointments for two years, 1971 and 1972.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM COMMITTEE

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mrs. Betty Martin (1971) | 420 North Main Street |
| 48 Coventry Lane | Greenville, South Carolina 29601 |
| Greenville, South Carolina 29606 | Mr. Carse McDaniel, Chairman (1972) |
| Miss Lois Barbare (1971) | Box 293 |
| South Carolina State Library | Pendleton, South Carolina 29670 |
| P. O. Box 11469 | Mr. Frank Anderson (1972) |
| Columbia, South Carolina 29211 | Wofford College Library |
| Mr. Charles A. Stevenson (1972) | Spartanburg, South Carolina |

*New appointments for two years, 1971 and 1972.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Mrs. Sarah C. Smith, Chairman (1971) | Mrs. Nancy Howell (1971) |
| P. O. Box 3005 | Brockman Elementary School |
| Spartanburg, South Carolina 29302 | 2201 Roper Street |
| *Mr. Carl Stone (1972) | Columbia, South Carolina 29206 |
| Richland County Library | *Miss Calverta D. Long (1972) |
| 1400 Sumter Street | South Carolina State College Library |
| Columbia, South Carolina 29201 | Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115 |
| *Mr. Ronnie E. Funderburke (1972) | *Miss Martha Caldwell (1972) |
| Library, Sonoco Products Company | South Carolina State Library |
| Hartsville, South Carolina 29550 | P. O. Box 11469 |
| | Columbia, South Carolina 29211 |

*New appointments for two years, 1971 and 1972.

- ALA Coordinator—Mr. Lennart Pearson
Librarian
Presbyterian College
Clinton, South Carolina 29325
- ALA Membership Chairman—Miss Barbara J. Williams
Librarian
P. O. Box 1565
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, South Carolina 29115
- Representative—South Carolina Council for the Common Good
Miss Helen Jordan, Librarian
Columbia College
Columbia, South Carolina 29203
- Representative—South Carolina Interagency Council on Aging
Mrs. Sarah S. Harris
4126 Cassina Road
Columbia, South Carolina 29205
- Exhibits Chairman—Miss Desmond Koster
205 Broad Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29401
- 1971 Convention—Local Arrangements Chairman
Mr. John Landrum
South Carolina State Library
P. O. Box 11469
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Charleston Library Society Holds Annual Meeting

The two hundred twenty-second annual meeting of the Charleston Library Society was held on January 26, 1971. The President's report (complete) and the Annual Report (edited) follows:

The President's Report:

As we are assembled for the two hundred twenty-second annual meeting of the members of the Charleston Library Society, it is of interest to review the accomplishments of the last decade and to point out a need that has top priority.

On August 15, 1963, our air-conditioning unit was turned on, and it has been providing a pleasant climate for our workers and patrons ever since. Less obvious benefits have been safe levels of humidity for our collection and the elimination of dust and dirt from the street. The Society was saddened by the death of Thomas J. Tobias this summer. It was Mr. Tobias who was chairman of the committee that raised from members and friends of the Society \$12,808.29, which paid all but \$2,950.00 of the purchase and installation cost of our air-conditioning unit. Mr. Tobias, in his quiet, dignified, and efficient manner conducted a low-key campaign, free from fanfare, quite in keeping with the dignity of our institution. The Charleston Library Society is one of the many cultural organizations which will miss the dedication and energy of Thomas J. Tobias. The Library has lost a true friend and helper.

It was also in 1963 that we purchased and renovated the two-story building at 162 King Street, now known as the Joseph W. Barnwell Annex. The acquisition and adaptation of this building was made possible by unrestricted bequests from the Misses Caroline Louise and Jennie Barnes Jackson, Miss Charlotte R. Holmes, and Mrs. Hettie Barnwell Walsh in memory of her uncle, Joseph W. Barnwell, who was a trustee of the Society from 1896 to 1930 and president from 1922 to 1926. The use of this building has partially filled the need for working room and storage space.

Last year at this time we were pleased to learn that Mrs. Edna Wood Buist had given \$25,000.00 for the construction of an elevator as a memorial to her husband, George Lamb Buist. Albert Simons, our immediate past president, undertook the plans and design for the elevator and has contributed his services for this facility as he had contributed his services for the planning of the installation of the air-conditioner, and the renovation and adaptation of 162 King Street, and countless other Library projects.

Our hopes that the elevator would be ready today so that you could have a trial lift have been dashed by unforeseen delays in construction. The elevator should be in operation within a week. Come and have a lift.

At the same time that air-conditioning was being installed, the furnace was renovated and converted from coal to natural gas. This has given the building better heat and less dirt.

In 1969, after a complete water-proofing job, we thought the building was water-tight, and so we undertook renovation and painting of the interior. Unfortunately, within the last few rains, an old stubborn leak has come back just over the southwest window facing King Street. Cambridge M. Trott, Jr., has been on top of this situation with a crew of roofers. Their work has not yet been tested by rain with wind from the southwest. Cambridge M. Trott, Sr., battled this leaking problem before "Budge" Trott was born. We are sure that one leak cannot defeat two generations of Trotts.

It was reported to you last year that the trustees had employed the Trust Department of the First National Bank of South Carolina as managing agent of our investments. On the basis of monthly reports and two major reviews, the trustees found that the First National Bank, during a most difficult year for investors, was making more than satisfactory progress

in recommending purchase, retention, or sale of securities. The trustees have followed the bank's recommendations with success in every instance and have renewed the contract with them for another year.

Our most recent good news has been notification that the Society has been handsomely remembered in the last will and testament of Mrs. Julia Dill Rogers. The Charleston Library Society, with the Gibbes Art Gallery and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Charleston, is to share equally her residuary estate.

Thus far the report has been of good news (excepting the leak). But there is bad news. For the first time in its two hundred and twenty-two-year history, the Charleston Library Society faces the ugly prospect of being taxed by city, county, and federal governments. The special tax committee headed by Thomas P. Lesesne, III, informed us that we were not entitled to exemption from state property taxes. We asked for a hearing. Your librarian and your president appeared with legal counsel before this board and presented our case. Our claim was denied. We immediately employed special counsel, who is hopeful that he can plead successfully that the Charleston Library Society is qualified under state law to exemption from property taxes. On the federal level we are faced with the possibility of income taxes. The burden is on us to prove that we are a public foundation, not a private foundation. On the face of it this seems a simple problem. Let me assure you that the laws and rules and regulations are so complex that here again the trustees found it necessary to employ special counsel.

Earlier in this report we remarked that the Joseph W. Barnwell Annex has only partially filled our need for storage and work space. In 1918, the Library moved into the present location its collection of 42,346 cataloged volumes. To date we have catalogued 77,000 volumes. During fifty-three years our collection has almost doubled. This is as it should be; a static library would not be a useful library. In the Barnwell Annex we have been able to shelve 3,000 volumes and achieve some working room. Space required for the elevator has robbed us of shelving for 1,000 books. As our library lives, the collection grows. Our space has to grow to give access to our books. Another consideration is adequate working space for the staff when engaged in typing, record keeping, and similar work. At such tasks they are in close proximity to our visitors, and frequently are interrupted in their work. Our present plan is to extend our stacks toward the east on the second and third levels and to provide secluded office, leaving the ground level open for parking. We are employing architects to plan this extension in order that we may determine the approximate cost. This improvement will be expensive—more expensive than we can afford with available funds.

Albert Simons, in speaking of plans for the air-conditioning unit said:

"It has been estimated that a summer air-conditioning system with a small building in the rear to house the equipment would cost approximately \$20,000.00. The cost of operation during the summer would be \$80.00 per month. This should not discourage us, for experience has shown that as the members of any institution show a will to achieve a good purpose by generous giving, help from unexpected sources comes to their aid."

Acting on this faith, we got help from unexpected sources and have air-conditioning, the Joseph W. Barnwell Annex, and the elevator. By the same token we have every expectation of being able to expand our main building.

In conclusion, we once more extend to Miss Virginia Rugheimer and her staff our thanks for another year of devotion, courtesy, and good work.

Respectfully submitted,
John E. Gibbes, President

(Continued on Next Page)

Annual Report (Edited)

The tricentennial year, 1970, was an interesting and busy one. In the month of July visiting scholars and genealogists averaged one a day.

Assistance given writers by the staff has been acknowledged in the introductions to an unusually large number of books. We are especially pleased to be mentioned in the publications of four Charleston authors: Miss Steedman, Mr. Burton, Mr. Ripley, and Dr. Waring. Praise always pleases, but praise from native scholars is especially heartwarming. Other members of the Society who have published books since our last meeting are George C. Rogers, Jr., and Frank B. Gilbreth, Jr.

During the year we have arranged a series of tricentennial exhibits. Perhaps the most unusual items displayed were the manuscript of *Porgy* (or *Porgo*, as it was first called) and seven manuscript letters from George Washington to Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

All of the letters are interesting. Unusually so at this time is the letter of May 24, 1791, written jointly to Pinckney and his brother-in-law, Edward Rutledge, urging that one of them accept the appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to succeed John Rutledge. Washington asks, "Will either of you two Gentlemen accept it?—and in that case, which of you?"

In May our two senior assistants, Catherine Sadler and Caroline Leland, graduated from the College of Charleston. Caroline is teaching Latin and Art, and Catherine is working for a library degree at the University of Florida. We are very fortunate in our new assistants, Judy Grooms, Ann Warren, and Judith Jacob, College of Charleston sophomores.

In September the long desired installation of our elevator was begun. One interesting by-product was the excavation of beach sand and postpliocene shells, sand and shells over two thousand years old, left by the ocean on its last invasion of the library site.

We look forward to seeing again some of our members who, averse to climbing our steps, have not visited the library in some time. We trust that they will all return to us when the installation of our elevator is completed.

GOOD NEWS FOR MODERN LIBRARIANS!

The title is borrowed from a popular book to emphasize a point to the thousands of beleaguered church librarians lost in the strange world of Dewey decimals. Help is indeed available in the form of the Church and Synagogue Library Association. Created to aid in the formation and improvement of library facilities and services in our houses of worship and schools, the CSLA is interdenominational and open to all interested people. Young, but growing, it has members in 48 states and several foreign countries.

The theme of the annual conference in 1970 held in May in Pittsburgh was "The Library Serves Families." Professionally trained and experienced librarians shared their knowledge in seminars on book selection, processing, cataloging, repairing, etc. Tours of local church and synagogue libraries, book exhibits, and talks by authors provided a well-rounded program of inspiration and information.

The 1971 conference will be on the campus of the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Minnesota in "The Land of Ten Thousand Lakes," June 13-15. The program is being designed around a theme of the library as a media center. The handling of slides, mounted pictures, art masterpieces and audio visuals will be included at the three-day conference.

The Association offers a bi-monthly Bulletin and other publications, all geared to be helpful in a practical way, plus the knowledge that you are not alone with your problems. Write to Church and Synagogue Library Association, P. O. Box 530, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania 19010 for further information.

25 National Organizations Urge Wide Public Debate On Report Of Commission On Obscenity And Pornography

New York, N. Y., January 21 — An appeal for full and fair public debate of the report of the federal Commission on Obscenity and Pornography was issued today by a broad-based coalition of 25 national organizations, including the National Council of Churches, the National Education Association, the National Board of the YWCA, the American Library Association, Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., and other major publishing, literary, educational and religious associations.

The appeal, deploring the rejection of the report "by government officials based mainly on pre-conceived premises," was released in the form of a statement through the National Book Committee, Inc. The Committee is a non-profit membership organization, whose chairman is Mason W. Gross, president of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey. Also included in the coalition are the American Public Health Association, the Author's League, the American Federation of Teachers, the International Reading Association, the National Council of Teachers of English and the American Jewish Committee.

While the signing organizations said they held varying views on the Commission's recommendations, they did agree that the report deserved "serious study and debate by legislators, courts, community leaders and the general public." The coalition charged that the Commission's recommendations had been widely misrepresented by the Commission's critics as "opening the floodgates for a wave of obscenity to engulf the public." As the coalition pointed out in their statement, the Commission actually recommended a broad-scale sex education program and laws to prohibit the distribution of sexually explicit pictorial materials to minors, the public display of sexually explicit material and the mailing of unsolicited advertising for such material.

As to the Commission's most controversial recommendation—the abolition of

those obscenity laws which prohibit the distribution of obscene materials to adults who choose to receive them—the coalition said this was not a radical innovation and that the Supreme Court had ruled that the First Amendment protects an adult's right to read and see whatever he chooses and that the same constitutional principle necessarily protects the publisher or bookseller who sells these materials to consenting adults.

The coalition asked for public debate on this question as well as the other major recommendations of the Commission. It further emphasized that the signing organizations "do not necessarily agree with each other about the issue of obscenity and its significance in American life. But we are united in our concern about censorship and the need for freedom of thought and freedom of expression—freedom of choice—in all areas of human existence."

A complete list of organizations signing the statement is: the American Civil Liberties Union, Inc., the American Federation of Teachers, the American Jewish Committee, the American Library Association, the American Orthopsychiatric Association, the Association of American University Presses, Inc., the Association of American Publishers, Inc., the American Public Health Association, the Author's League of America, Inc., Bureau of Independent Publishers and Distributors, International Reading Association, the Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A., the National Book Committee, Inc., the National Council of Jewish Women, the National Council of Teachers of English, the National Education Association, the National Library Week Program, the National Board of the YWCA, the Periodicals and Book Association of America, Inc., Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, Inc., P.E.N.—American Center, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Women's National Book Association.

ation, the National Association of Theatre Owners, Inc., the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.

Individuals signing the statement with the organization's name for identification only are: Charlton Heston, President, Screen Actors Guild; William Work, Executive Director, Speech and Communications Association; John Donovan, Executive Director, The Children's Book Council,

Inc.; The Reverend Everett Parker, Director, Office of Communication, The United Church of Christ; Lewis I. Maddocks, Executive Director, Council for Christian Action of United Church of Christ.

* * *

EDITORS NOTE: FULL TEXT OF THE COALITION'S STATEMENT IS ATTACHED

TEXT OF COALITION STATEMENT ON THE REPORT OF THE FEDERAL COMMISSION ON OBSCENITY AND PORNOGRAPHY

The recently-issued report of the Federal Commission on Obscenity and Pornography, created by the Congress three years ago, was greeted with criticism based mainly on pre-conceived premises and personal attacks on Commission members.

The organizations which sign this statement deplore this reaction, which contravenes the process of rational discussion through which decisions on public issues should be made in a democracy. We agree with the wise words of Thomas Jefferson: "If the book be false in its facts, disprove them; if false in its reasoning, refute it. But for God's sake, let us hear freely from both sides."

The Commission's report represents two years of intensive efforts by dedicated men and women, working under a Congressional mandate which instructed them to explore facets of a social issue which disturbs various segments of the national community. They have produced a 646-page report and ten volumes of supporting factual evidence which are an exhaustive treatment of the subject. That in itself is a praise-worthy contribution to public understanding.

But the Commission's report is not entitled to automatic acceptance simply because of its thorough study. Some of the undersigned organizations hold different views from the Commission and may ultimately reject certain of its recommendations. But, despite our varying views on the question of obscenity, we all agree that the Report must receive a full, fair hear-

ing; that its findings and recommendations should be tested in even-tempered dialogue; and that those who debate the Report should read it—and deal with its specific findings and recommendations.

The Report did not—as critics have erroneously charged—recommend abolition of all laws regulating obscenity. On the contrary, the Commission recommended laws to prohibit the distribution of sexually explicit pictorial material to minors, the public display of sexually explicit material, and the mailing of unsolicited advertising for such material. The Commission emphasized that adults who do not wish to receive obscene material should be protected from having it thrust upon them against their wishes. In short, the Commission did not, as some opponents suggested, recommend opening the floodgates for a wave of obscenity to engulf the public.

What the Report did recommend was the abolition of those obscenity laws which prohibit the distribution of materials to adults who choose to receive them. This is not a radical innovation. The Supreme Court has ruled that the First Amendment protects an adult's right to read and see whatever he chooses, and we believe the same constitutional principles necessarily protect the publisher or bookseller who sells these materials to consenting adults.

While others disagree with this conclusion, these differences are legitimate subjects of debate. And there should be de-

bate also on the Commission's conclusions that obscenity statutes, because of their vagueness, suppress non-obscene works, and that scientific studies provide no evidence that obscene books or motion pictures incite adults to criminal conduct, sexual deviancy or emotional disturbances. There should also be discussion of the Commission's proposals for a broad-scale program of sex education and for further scientific investigation.

The undersigned do not necessarily agree with each other about the issue of obscenity and its significance in American life. But we are united in our concern about censorship, and the need for freedom of thought and freedom of expression—freedom of choice—in all areas of human existence. This is why, without endorsing or opposing the Commission's report, we commend it for serious study and debate by legislators, courts, community leaders and the general public. We urge the proponents and opponents of the report participate fully and rationally in this process, a venture which can enlarge intelligent understanding of a social question that requires wise decision-making.

- American Civil Liberties Union
- American Federation of Teachers
- American Jewish Committee
- American Library Association
- American Orthopsychiatric Association
- American Public Health Association
- Association of American University Presses, Inc.
- Association of American Publishers, Inc.
- Author's League of America, Inc.
- Bureau of Independent Publishers and Distributors
- *John Donovan, Executive Director, The Children's Book Council, Inc.

*Charlton Heston, President, Screen Actors Guild

- International Reading Association
- Jewish War Veterans of the USA
- National Association of Theatre Owners, Inc.
- The National Book Committee, Inc.
- National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA
- National Council of Jewish Women
- National Council of Teachers of English
- National Education Association
- National Library Week Program
- National Board, YWCA

*Lewis I. Maddocks, Executive Director, Council for Christian Action of United Church of Christ

*The Reverend Everett Parker, Director, Office of Communication, The United Church of Christ

- Periodicals and Book Association of America, Inc.
- P.E.N. American Center
- Sex Information and Education Council of the United States, Inc.
- Union of American Hebrew Congregations
- Women's National Book Association
- *William Work, Executive Director, Speech and Communications Association

* Organization's name for identification only

Books are men of higher stature,
And the only men that speak aloud for
future times to hear.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning

REVIEWS

THE SOUTH CAROLINA REVIEW, Vol. 3, No. 1. Furman University. \$1.00. 1970

An interview between Pulitzer Prize winning Richard Wilbur and a panel of Furman students leads off the latest issue of *The South Carolina Review*, published last week by Furman University. Mr. Wilbur moves easily but not superficially among such diverse topics as schools of contemporary American poets, the writing of poetry, and the relationship between drugs and creativity.

Also in this issue are two short stories, a number of poems, and three book reviews. Two of the book reviews are of particular interest to South Carolinians: Daniel B. Marin, a professor at U.S.C., has a provocative review of James Dickey's best-selling novel *Deliverance*, and Emily Wilson of Winston-Salem compares poems by Randell Jarell and Furman Professor Alfred Reid, whose *Lady Godiva's Lover* was published last year.

In an "Editorial Note" the editors appeal to readers for more "essays on cultural topics relevant to the state and the region." Essays and orders should be sent to *The South Carolina Review*, Department of English, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina 29613. *The Review* sells for \$1.00 a copy, \$2.00 a year, \$3.50 for a two-year subscription.

SOUTHEASTERN BROADSIDES BEFORE 1877—A BIBLIOGRAPHY

Edited by Ray O. Hummel, Jr., Virginia State Library

This volume, published by the Virginia State Library under the sponsorship of the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, is the result of the desire of librarians and scholars to make more easily available the information contained in the thousands of Southeastern broadsides held by libraries in this region.

Broadsides are still being published, but their historical importance has declined in recent years. The terminal date, 1876, was chosen so that broadsides of the Reconstruction period would be included. Although many of the broadsides deal with national affairs, the majority are concerned with state and local matters. Because of this it was decided that each state should have a separate list and index.

The range of subjects covered is tremendous—politics, crime, religion, business, slavery, roads, canals, railroads, education, real estate, agriculture, military affairs, theaters, etc. Much of the information they contain cannot be found elsewhere and will be of great value to all persons interested in the history of this region and of the individual states. While quite a number of broadsides were reported by more than one library, the great majority are found in only one institution.

The volume has 501 pages and 18 illustrations. More than 5,400 items are included. The index for each state contains a title entry and at least one subject entry for every item. An entry was also made for each personal and most proper names.

Copies of the volume will be available in February 1971, from the Virginia State Library, at \$10.00 per copy. It will also be available from the University Press of Virginia. This volume is No. 33 of the Virginia State Library Publications series and will be sent automatically to all who have standing orders for this series.

Mr. Les Inabinett, Librarian, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, served as State Editor for this project. Orders for the volume should be sent to:

Virginia State Library
11th and Capitol Sts.
Richmond, Va. 23219

NEGROES IN GREENVILLE, by Samuel L. Zimmerman. Greenville Tricentennial Committee, Greenville, S. C. 1970.

By Philip L. Elliott, Professor of English, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Among the many benefits accruing from the South Carolina Tricentennial, none seem more interesting or rewarding than the various books and pamphlets written and published under its impetus. The additional information, sense of history, and regional pride gained through such publications are of lasting value. *Negroes in Greenville, 1970* by Samuel L. Zimmerman, assisted by W. F. Gibson, D. J. Sampson, Willie T. Smith, Jr., and A. J. Whittenberg, is such a book, published with the help of funds from the Greenville Tricentennial Committee.

Mr. Zimmerman's aim is to survey the state of the Negro in Greenville, to help the reader see in outline form the scope of conditions, the gains made, and the distance still to go. He concentrates on the past two decades, 1950-70, and limits his scope to the church, school, arts and culture, and business. The assistant authors furnish chapters on Civil Rights Progress, Landmark Cases in Accommodations, and Voter Registration. Since his book is limited to forty-three pages, Mr. Zimmerman is accurate in calling his work "exploratory rather than definitive."

Mr. Zimmerman's basic method is to begin each chapter with a paragraph or two of background information and then consider the growth and development of his subject as in church and business, or concentrate on the last year or so if all significant action occurred then. The latter method is obviously more suitable for treatment of school integration. His most successful chapter is his treatment of the shifting emphasis in the role of the church from purely spiritual mission to social concern and activism.

The weakest chapter is "Achievements in the Arts and General Culture," where Mr. Zimmerman shifts emphasis to concentrate on such notables as Josh White, Peg Leg Bates, Samuel L. Gandy, and Jesse Jackson. Mr. Zimmerman can well take pride in the achievements of these men, but since their accomplishments are national, not local, one wonders exactly what is learned about the state of arts and culture in Greenville. It would seem much more feasible to consider local artists, cultural figures, and organizations.

Mr. Zimmerman's style is clear and readable, his organization sensible, and his judgments balanced. He refuses to draw sweeping conclusions from his study, realizing that "gains in the past two decades are too substantial for us to be unalterably gloomy, and the needs for equal opportunities are still too great for us to be complacent."

THE HISTORY OF GEORGETOWN COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, by George C. Rogers, Jr., University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, S. C. \$12.50. 565pp.

By William Starr, UPI, Columbia Bureau.

The new book "The History of Georgetown County" is a bonanza for South Carolina historians, both amateur and professional. Yet its appeal will include many persons in South Carolina.

The book is the work of Doctor George Rogers, Professor of History at the University of South Carolina and one of the most prolific and knowledgeable experts in the history of the state.

Many county histories are poorly-written and loosely put-together. But not this volume.

In telling the story of Georgetown County, Rogers is telling the story of much of South Carolina in miniature, for Georgetown has played a large role in the history of the state.

The county has been described as "perhaps the most aristocratic region of the nation." The names of many families are among the first families of the state—Huger, Allston, Pawley and Horry to name a few.

Rogers traces the growth of the county from the earliest settlements to the current industrial boom. He discussed in colorful detail the capture of Georgetown by the British during the American Revolution . . . and the ensuing Guerilla Campaign against the Redcoats by Francis Marion.

Rogers describes Georgetown as a "closed society of wealthy aristocrats" in the years before the Civil War. But the war changed society and brought former slaves into control of the political future of the county.

White leadership was re-asserted in 1895 with the writing of a new state constitution. The county suffered economically until the arrival of the giant International Paper Company in the 1930's. And until today, that firm remains the largest employer in Georgetown County.

The book is a thorough and impressive account of one of America's most historic regions.

THE BOW ACROSS THE CLOUDS, by Dahlia Mishoe. Walker, Evans, and Cogswell Co., Charleston, S. C. \$6.00. 266pp.

By THE FIELD & HERALD, Conway, S. C. A staff review.

The author of "The Proud and the Meek" and "The Talking Mirrors" is now publishing her third book.

Mrs. Dahlia Mishoe, a Conway senior citizen, has been working on her new novel "The Bow Across the Clouds" for two years. She gained her theme for the new book from a sermon by Dr. George Lovell, one of the persons to whom the book is dedicated.

She explained, "The rainbow was God's promise that the earth would never be destroyed by water again. In that promise, He gave hope for the world."

The setting for "The Bow Across the Clouds" is the present day in the lush foothills and towering mountains of western North Carolina. Mrs. Mishoe grew up in the area around Statesville, N. C.

The novel concerns the Banksley family. The author said, "The mother is very religious and believes in prayer and was rearing her children to do likewise. But her husband, as men are, does not think too much about these Christian habits until he gets caught in a whirlpool and almost drowns. He comes to believe that his prayers saved him. He realizes that his wife's prayers meant a lot, and he decides that his life will be different from what it had been.

"After the accident, a spinal injury requires him to stay in bed for several months. When he recovers, he dedicates his life to good works and helping others in any way he can."

As in Mrs. Mishoe's other two books, there is a love story. In the new novel this involves the Banksley daughter, Marty, and two men, both of whom care for her. Her choice and its outcome provokes the reader's interest throughout the book.

Besides having lived in the place where the story takes place, Mrs. Mishoe said the fact that her father was once caught in a whirlpool gave her more ability in the unfolding of the plot.

INSPIRING CHARACTERS

She explained that her main purpose in writing her latest book was to have characters that could inspire the reader. She wanted an interesting story and an enlightening message at the same time.

"I wanted to write something good for humanity," she said. "Its message will last longer, I am sure, than any sex novel's. My book is not what the world needs; I can't supply that. But I can give something to inspire the reader and show him the power of prayer."

"The Proud and the Meek" is set in the old South and its era of plantation life. "The Talking Mirrors" has a coastal Carolina setting. Both of these books, and the soon to be published one, the author said, take a great deal of their plots from real life. The reasons for this is, she said, "Life is stranger than fiction."

Mrs. Mishoe published her first book in 1966 although she had been writing it and gathering ideas for the other books for many years. She was widowed in 1935 and had three children. Two were in high school and one was only 13 months old. She, therefore, worked for the next 28 years to rear and educate her children.

Mrs. Mishoe admits that she was extremely careful with her finances, even when her children were grown. She never took vacations from work, always looking ahead to the day when she could retire and devote her time to writing.

"I enjoy it," she said about writing. "I need to enjoy my old age because I was working so hard before. My children are all doing well. They don't need my help. It gives me the most satisfaction to spend the money I have saved on my books."

She said that her third book was not her last. "Writing gives me something to do," she said. "I never get tired of it. Sometimes I stay up as late as two A.M. because I think better at night. Nothing gives you more pleasure than writing something you feel sounds well. Writing is a way of expression that makes you feel good."

GREENWOOD COUNTY SKETCHES: OLD ROADS AND EARLY FAMILIES, by Margaret P. Watson. The Attic Press, Inc., Greenwood, S. C. \$11.50. 440pp. LC 70-142447.

This book is a collection of informal ramblings along the travel routes of long ago in a small section of South Carolina.

The people who settled the area and made the roads crowd the pages. Sketches are included on 133 early families, listing marriages and children for several generations, close to 5,000 names. Branches from this grove of family trees extend a long way in time and space, far beyond the borders of Greenwood County to almost every state in the nation.

The Cherokee Path, the road to Charles Town, Island Ford Road to Saluda River, Barksdale Ferry Road linking the Savannah and Saluda rivers, Five Notch Road, Mathews Road, and more, are described with frequent stops for anecdote, tradition and legend, giving flavor to local history. Some major events are related and outstanding personalities noted.

Margaret Watson adapted the series of 440 newspaper articles, "Our Old Roads," written by her father, Harry Legare Watson, and appearing in The Index-Journal, Greenwood newspaper, in the period from August 1940 to February 1950.

NEW WINTHROP LIBRARIAN APPOINTED

John M. Carter has been appointed Librarian of Dacus Library, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C. He will assume this post on March 1, succeeding Dr. H. Joanne Harrar. Mr. Carter has previously served as Assistant Director & Head of Public Services, Mitchell Memorial Library, Mississippi State University.

Three academically oriented tours of Mexico are being planned for librarians this summer immediately following the ALA meeting in Dallas. For information please write to the Haley Corp., 500 Sansome St., #500, San Francisco, Calif. 94111.

NEW FILM PROMOTES LIBRARY MEDIA CENTERS

A new 16mm film has been produced as a public service to help generate greater public understanding of the important and essential role which the school library media center plays in a program of quality education.

Entitled "Library-Learning Centers: WHAT'S HAPPENING," the 20-minute color film is now available from Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., and highlights the development of library media centers and services in four school districts which won the company's 1970 School Library Awards.

The film presents outstanding examples of ways progress can be made in providing total media services to elementary students.

The four school districts featured in "Library-Learning Centers: WHAT'S HAPPENING" were nominated for the EB School Library Awards by the American Association of School Librarians, a division of the American Library Association and an affiliated NEA organization.

The AASL nominations were made on the basis of each system's growth and progress in the development of library media services and programs. While it varies from community to community, such progress is indicative of the efforts being made to initiate or develop new and better ways of helping children to grow and to learn through the use of a wide range of instructional resources.

The new film was recently premiered at fall meetings of four regional library associations. It is particularly suitable for use in teacher-training and library education programs, at workshops and meetings of school administrators, curriculum directors and boards of education, and with media personnel and other in-service groups.

"Library-Learning Centers: 'WHAT'S HAPPENING'" is available at nominal charge for both purchase (\$95) or rental (\$7) to all types of organizations and agencies whose activities are pertinent to school library development, including civic and parents' groups interested in stimulating public support for improvement of such services in their communities. For further information, write School Library Awards, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

ALA COUNCILOR'S REPORT

(Continued)

The Copyright Subcommittee reported the death of the Copyright Revision bill at the end of 1970. The same bill is expected to be introduced in the Senate early in this session of the 92nd Congress, however, and this Subcommittee will again be working toward the "addition of suitable provisions to specifically protect librarians in photocopying during their normal operations in service of their patrons."

A resolution from the Social Responsibilities Round Table to require ALA Chapters to have Intellectual Freedom Committees was referred to the Committee on Chapter Relationships. Discussion brought out the fact that 46 state associations already have IF committees. The South Carolina Library Association is included in this number.

The ALA Awards Committee reported a balance of only \$2,800 in their Scholarship fund. One \$2,500 scholarship has been awarded to date. An appeal was made for contributions or pledges to this Scholarship Program of the Association.

Every ALA member will once again receive a copy of the annual ALA Organizational Information publication, according to a resolution passed by Council.

All in all, the Los Angeles meeting was a busy one for everyone in attendance. I feel there is getting to be better communication between the segments of the Association representing the establishment and those advocating an overthrow of everything the establish-

ment has built up. There seems to be more of a spirit for compromise for holding on to the best of the old and accepting the best of the new. Certainly as ALA approaches its 100th anniversary in 1976, we realize the necessity of updating our organization while at the same time retaining the solid foundation of the place of libraries of all kinds in our society.

SCLA EXECUTIVE SEPTEMBER MEETING

(Continued)

There was some discussion concerning a travel allowance for the new editor. Dr. Schneider moved that travel for the editor be authorized at 9¢ per mile. Miss Williams seconded and the motion carried.

Mrs. Thompson proposed that the secretary formulate resolutions to be sent to Mr. Hucks. A gift in the amount of \$50 will be presented at the next meeting of the association.

SECTION CHAIRMEN REPORTS:

COLLEGE: Miss Williams reported that letters had been sent out informing members of the fall workshop to be held in October. (The president advised that Miss Williams is now filling Dr. Joanne Harrar's unexpired term on the Membership Committee of ALA. Dr. Harrar has moved from the state.)

PUBLIC: Mrs. Ragsdale reported that the officers of the Public Library Section and the officers of the Trustee Section are planning a joint workshop.

SCHOOL: Mrs. Gregg was out of the state, and her report was read by the secretary. Mrs. Gregg advised that all of the regional chairmen for the fall workshop have been secured and November 11 has been set for all regional meetings, except in the Greenville area where the meeting will be on November 9. The offer of the SC Association of School Libraries to co-sponsor these workshops and to contribute \$30 to each workshop was accepted.

TRUSTEE: Dr. Schneider noted that Mrs. Ragsdale had already reported on the joint workshop.

SPECIAL: Mrs. Jones reported that a workshop will be held on October 10 in Greenville, emphasizing professionalism of librarians. Dr. Joanne H. Harrar of the University of Georgia will be the speaker. This section is concerned with the recruitment of members.

Mrs. Jones expressed concern about the lack of communication between the SCLA and the Special Libraries Association. She reports to the Special Libraries Association that although she reports to the SCLA, there is a need for a representative from SCLA to SLA. She proposed that the possibility of sending a representative from SCLA to SLA be investigated. Mr. Reames will explore this further. (Col. Hillard does not favor sending money to other associations.)

JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUND TABLE: Miss Champion reported on the organization meeting of this new group. Mr. Reames advised that the JMRT will be given an active part in membership.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

1. **1971 Convention.** The meeting of the South Carolina Library Association will be held October 7-9 at the Sheraton Hotel in Columbia. The president reported that the hotel could accommodate 1,500 and has adequate space for both large and small groups. There will be no charge for exhibit space. Miss Desmond Koster will again be in charge of exhibits. (Mr. Nolen, the Vice President in charge of programs, requested that section chairmen meet briefly following this meeting to discuss plans for the convention.)

The question of honorariums for speakers was discussed. It was noted that at the last convention \$1200 was the total amount allowed for speakers, and \$750 allowed for travel. The president suggested that the amount of \$100 and expenses for participation in one meeting, and \$150 and expenses for two meetings be used as a guide.

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Mr. Reames reported that the editor of the *Journal of Library History* had asked that someone from the SCLA be designated to compile a bibliography of SCLA materials for this publication. Mr. Barrett Wilkins from the State Library has agreed to do this.

2. The president advised that he had had a request from ALA for suggestions of persons for committee appointments. The section chairmen were asked to recommend members from their sections for these assignments.

3. The president advised that the State Library will be a depository for a State Documents collection, and a list of the holdings will be published. It was suggested that the Legislative Committee work with the person in charge of this project.

4. The president now has a copy of the revised standards for library schools recently published by the Library Education Committee of ALA.

5. The president informed the Executive Committee concerning the Institute on the Right to Read to be held on October 4-7 at Atlanta University, to which 100 participants would be invited. No committee members expressed a desire to attend. The committee did not agree to send a delegate.

It was noted that Dr. Joanne H. Harrar, who is a member of SCLA, would be attending.

6. The president advised that an Intellectual Freedom Committee had been appointed, consisting of Miss Lois Barbare, Columbia, Chairman; Mr. Carse McDaniel, Clemson; Mrs. Betty Martin, Greenville; Mr. Frank Anderson, Wofford; and Mr. Charles Stevenson, Greenville.

7. The president also announced that he had requested that Mr. Lennart Pearson, Librarian at Presbyterian College, be the ALA Coordinator of Federal Relations but had not had an acceptance from Mr. Pearson.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY BOOKS

(Continued)

Vignon and was born at Arras in 1530. In order to avoid religious persecution he left France in 1557 and became an inhabitant of Geneva. In Geneva he went to work for his father-in-law, the printer Jean Crespin, who was also a native of Arras who had fled to Geneva in 1548. Crespin died in 1572 and Vignon inherited the printing business which he continued until his death in 1588. Vignon died at Frankfurt-am-Main and may have been in that city to attend the book fair and to display his publications, including the Strabo which he'd completed the year before. The printing business was continued for a few years after the printer's death under the name "Heirs of Eust. Vignon."

Vignon's daughter, Anne, married Pyramus Candolle, another Geneva printer about 1600. The Candolles were of one of the oldest noble houses of Provence who had distinguished themselves in many ways. They fled France during the Reformation to avoid religious persecution. Pyramus settled in Geneva and established the Caldorienne Press. He was well respected as a scholar-printer and produced the first translations into French of Tacitus, Theophrastus, and Xenophon in addition to printing other useful works. He was a staunch fighter for religious liberty and freedom of the press, and his adopted country recognized his merits by according him various honors including membership on the Grand Council. In 1617 Pyramus Candolle left Geneva and re-established his press at Yverdon, Switzerland. In addition he also established a college and a

forge in that town. A descendant of Pyramus Candolle, Augustin Pyramus Candolle (1778-1841) became a distinguished botanist whose works are still cited in botanical literature.

When the Strabo was published Casaubon sent a copy to his friend the Duke du Fresne and inscribed a message to him on the title page. Later on this book came into the possession of Alexander Fraser Tytler (1747-1813) Scottish jurist and historian who wrote his signature on the title page, and also an inscription on the flyleaf re Casaubon and the Duke du Fresne. After Tytler died the book passed on to his son Patrick Fraser Tytler (1791-1849) who was also a historian. Upon Patrick's death the library was apparently broken up and sold. The Strabo was acquired by James H. Carlisle (1825-1909), a man who was destined to become the third president of Wofford College. In June 1854, when Carlisle came to Wofford as

one of the original faculty members, he presented the book to the college. An inscription in his hand attests to this. The first class of Wofford students began their studies in August of 1854.

The copy of Strabo's *Geography* is thus one of the foundation volumes of the Wofford Library, and especially precious to us because of its provenance and association value. In the rare book market the 1587 Geneva printing of the Strabo is an item of value. Recently a Chicago rare book dealer listed a fine copy for sale at \$650; so our book is a treasure in more ways than one. It links the Wofford Library with the past, back into the days of the Reformation. Further than that it links our library with the Alexandrian Library, since Strabo did some of his research and writing at that institution.

Thus it is that books, somewhat magically, connect us with our past.

APPENDIX

Census of Wofford College Library's Sixteenth Century Books

1. *Livre de Amadis de Gaule* . . . Paris, Vincent Sertenas, 1544. (cf. Ebert #480)
2. *Appiani, Alexandrini Romanarum Historium*. Paris, Charles Estienne, 1551. (Ebert #844)
3. *Budeao, Gulielmo—Commentarii Linguae Graecae* . . . Paris, Jodocus Badius Ascensius, 1529. (Ebert #3115, Brunet #6605)
4. *M. T. Ciceronis de Officiis Lib. III* Paris, Thomas Richards, 1550. (Ebert #5971)
5. *Ulpiani Commentarioli In Olynthiacas, Philippicasq; Demosthenis Orationes*. Venice, Aldus, 1527.
6. *Dionysii Halicarnassaei—Antiquitatum Romanarum. Lib. X*. Paris, Robert Estienne, 1546. (Ebert #6221, Brunet #12072.)
7. *Dionis Romanarum Historiarum, Libri XXIII* . . . Paris, Robert Estienne, 1548.
8. *Erasmus—Adagiorum Chiliades* . . . Paris (?), Robert Estienne, 1558. (Ebert #6866)
9. *Eusebius—Auctores Historiae Ecclesiasticae*. Nuremberg, Johan Froben, 1528.
10. *Homer—Omnia Opera* . . . Basel, Nicolaum Bryling & Bartholomaeum Calybaeum, 1551 (?) (Ebert #9952. cf. Moss p. 484)
11. *Isocrates—Orationes* . . . edited by Hieronymus Wolfius. Paris (?), Henry Estienne, 1593. (Ebert #10592, Brunet #7158)
12. *Missale Romanum*. Venice, Nicolaum Misserinum, 1599. (Ebert describes only those missals printed on vellum.)
13. *Platonis Omnia Opera*. Basel, John Valderum, 1534. (cf. Ebert #17028)
14. *Pliny—Naturalis Historiae Libri XXXVII*. Paris, Chaudiere, 1516. (not in Brunet or Ebert)
15. *Strabo—Rerum Geographicar. Libri XVII*. Geneva, Eustache Vignon, 1587. (Ebert #21808)
16. *Tertullian—Opera*. in 2 volumes. Paris, Michael Sonnum, 1583. Bookplate: "Ex Libris Franc. Xav. De Zelada Archiep. Petrae." Six leaves of the index are bound with volume II which were printed at Rome in 1584 by Franciscus Zannettus. (cf. Ebert #22568)
17. *Vergil—Opera*. Basel, Sebastian Henricpetr, 1547. (not in Brunet or Ebert)
18. *Vergil—Opera Vergiliana* . . . Lyon, Jacobus Sacon, 1517. Contains approximately 215 woodcut illustrations. (not in Brunet or Ebert)

* * * * *

Bibliographies referred to in the above list are:

Brunet, Jacq.-Ch.—*Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres*. Paris, 1814.

Ebert, Frederic Adolphus—*A General Bibliographical Dictionary*. Oxford, 1837.

Moss, Joseph William—*A Manual of Classical Bibliography* . . . Second ed. London, 1837.

SCLA EXECUTIVE DECEMBER MEETING

(Continued)

The names of Mr. Bob Tucker and Mrs. Ethel Walker were suggested as possible representatives to the SELA Nominating Committee.

The names of E. L. Inabinet and Lynn Smith Barron were suggested to the Southern Books Competition Committee.

Miss Betty Callahan was suggested for the Southeastern Library Development Committee.

The president plans to appoint a member of Junior Members Round Table to the Librarianship as a Career Committee.

No suggestions were made for the Committee on Committees.

SECTION CHAIRMEN REPORTS:

COLLEGE: Miss Williams reported on the Fall Workshop held at State College, and a copy of the program was circulated to the members. She also noted that Mr. Frank Anderson will replace Dr. Joanne Harrar as secretary and chairman-elect of this section. (Dr. Harrar has moved from the state.)

JUNIOR MEMBERS ROUND TABLE: Mr. Duncan reported for Miss Champion who was unable to attend due to a meeting of the Junior Members Round Table being held at this hour at the State Library.

PUBLIC: Mrs. Ragsdale reported that a joint meeting of the Public Library Section and the Trustee Section is being planned for the spring. It will be held at the Sheraton Columbia Inn.

SCHOOL: Mrs. Ehrhardt reported for Mrs. Gregg that approximately 732 school librarians attended the series of workshops the librarians held jointly with the South Carolina Association of School Librarians (a department of the South Carolina Education Association).

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LIBRARIAN, EDITOR:

Mr. Duncan reported that he plans a trip up to Greensboro, North Carolina to visit Ruzicka's plant. He will also attend the Southeastern Editors' Workshop for new officers to be held in February. Mr. Reames advised that the editor of the *Southeastern Librarian* is interested in including the scholarly works from *The South Carolina Librarian*, and the state bulletins would then become news-type publications. Some discussion followed. The Executive Committee is reluctant to abandon the current publication or to attach it to a state agency. Mr. Duncan will be sent to this meeting in Atlanta to represent SCLA, and his expenses will be paid. Some of the expenses may have to be paid by SCLA.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

1971 Convention

The president advised that Mr. John Landrum has been appointed Chairman of the local arrangements for the convention.

It was suggested that the theme for the convention emphasize the Right to Read. South Carolina librarians who had attended the Atlanta workshop on the Right to Read were Dr. Wayne Yenawine, Mrs. Mary Beach, Mrs. Bernice Middleton, Mrs. Ethel Bolden, and Miss Battiste.

NEW BUSINESS:

1. Mr. Reames announced the appointment of Miss Helen Jordan as the representative to the South Carolina Council for the Common Good. Mrs. Sue Harris has been appointed to the Interagency Council on Aging.

2. The president reported that Miss Betty Ann Chapman (Abbeville-Greenwood Library) attended the meeting on National Library Week during the Southeastern Meeting

in Atlanta in November. The question has arisen as to whether state associations should have publicity programs. Mrs. Foran moved that Miss Chapman be asked to continue in this position and keep SCLA informed.

3. Mr. Reames will ask the planning committee to examine the structure of the association.

CENSORSHIP AND MODERNITY

(Continued)

deed one of the characteristics of the nineteenth century was the warfare of science with theology.

It is doubtful that Renan's *Life of Jesus* would create as great a controversy today as it did in mid-nineteenth century America, although his treatment of Jesus will always remain somewhat controversial. In many respects contemporary theological beliefs are more sophisticated and complex. As Renan's book has decreased in theological importance it has increased in historical importance. The book has retained its significance as an important work of literature, for it is certainly one of the finest examples of nineteenth century prose. Thus it is for its historical importance and literary greatness that the work would probably be readily found on library shelves today.

Undoubtedly the work would find opposition in many rural areas and the Southern Bible belt where fundamentalism still prevails. But its theological implications have become greatly diluted by the changes in the last century. It is for this reason that the book could be recommended to all but the smallest libraries.

SOMETHING IN OUR MIDST

(Continued)

Lovecraft used this quotation by Blackwood as a preface to his story "The Call of Cthulhu" which was one of the foundation stories of the Mythos⁴ and it summarizes his idea of ageless entities representing man's idea of evil quite well.

According to Derleth, as Lovecraft conceived the deities of his Mythos, there were initially the Elder Gods, . . . benign deities, representing the forces of good, and existing peacefully at or near Betelgeuze in the constellation Orion, very rarely stirring forth to intervene in the unceasing struggle between the powers of evil and the races of earth. These powers . . . were variously known as the Great Old Ones or the Ancient Ones . . . the blind god, Azathoth . . . Yog-Sothoth . . . Nyarlathotep . . . Great Cthulhu . . . Hastur . . . and Shub-Niggurath . . .

His strange gods and hideously weird and evil beings became the "marvel" of his stories, which are set against a believable, commonplace background. Of his style, Lovecraft stated: "Every energy must be bent toward the weaving of a frame of mind which shall make the story's single departure from nature seem credible—and in the weaving of this mood the utmost subtlety and verisimilitude are required. In every detail except the chosen marvel, the story should be accurately true to nature."

Lovecraft was a fantastically precise writer—he took care to provide the reader with the necessary detail to arouse ancestral dread of the unknown.

Many writers of supernatural fiction have appealed to this basic instinct in man, but by exploiting dread of the Devil, cults of spiritualism and mysterious races or civilizations. But Lovecraft was one of the first to seize upon and effectively direct this subconscious fear toward the black reaches of the depths of space. Others such as H. G. Wells and Edgar Allen Poe used this concept, but Lovecraft was the one able to systematically develop this idea. Although the stories of the Mythos lack the uninterrupted suspense and structure of his earlier tales they have without a doubt been the most influential.

Lovecraft's earlier writings appeal even more to man's base instinct. There are few stories of such utter horror as "The Outsider," "Pickman's Model," and "In the Vault." They rank among the best stories of the genre ever written. And the grisly "The Rats in the Walls" is a masterpiece exemplifying Lovecraft's gift of a

forceful narrative and his wild flights of fantasy.

This style: realistic, yet strangely imaginative, places Lovecraft's stories in that realm that appeals to the reader's emotions, his imagination.

And what an appeal—it is no wonder that this master of the Macabre has influenced readers in this Age of Aquarius.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹Among these are Clark Ashton Smith, Frank Belknap Long, August Derleth, Robert Bloch, and Henry Kuttner.
²At Brown University Library, Free Library of Philadelphia and others.
³August Derleth. *HPL: a Memoir*. New York: Abramson, 1945. p. 69.
⁴Stories of the Mythos include: The Nameless City, The Festival, The Call of Cthulhu, The Colour Out of Space, The Dunwich Horror, The Whisperer in Darkness, The Dreams in the Witch-House, The Haunter of the Dark, The Shadow Over Innsmouth, The Shadow Out of Time, At the Mountains of Madness, The Case of Charles Dexter Ward, and The Thing on the Doorstep.

HOWARD PHILLIPS LOVECRAFT

—a selected bibliography of items
 from the collections of the University of
 South Carolina Libraries.

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Best Supernatural Stories of H. P. Lovecraft. Cleveland, World, 1945.
Beyond the Wall of Sleep. Sauk City, Wis., Arkham House, 1943.
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Dagon and Other Macabre Tales. Sauk City, Wis., Arkham House, 1965.
The Dark Brotherhood. Sauk City, Wis., Arkham House, 1966.
Dreams and Fancies. Sauk City, Wis., Arkham House, 1962.
The Dream Quest of Unknown Kadath. Buffalo, Shroud, 1955.
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Selected Letters, Vol. I and II. Sauk City, Wis., Arkham House, 1965.
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ABOUT:

- Cook, W. Paul. *H. P. Lovecraft; a Portrait*. Baltimore, Mirage Press, 1968.
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 Grant, Donald M., ed. *Rhode Island on Lovecraft*. Providence, R. I., Grant-Hadley, 1945.
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Owings, Mark. *The Necronomicon: a Study by Mark Owings*. Baltimore, Mirage Press, 1967.

Wetzel, George, ed. *Lovecraft Collectors Library*

- Vol. 1-2 Selected Essays
- Vol. 3-4 Selected Poetry
- Vol. 5 Amateur Journalist
- Vol. 6 Commentaries
- Vol. 7 Bibliographies

NOTE: Those interested in a complete bibliography should see "Howard Phillips Lovecraft: A Bibliography" by Jack Chalker in *The Dark Brotherhood and Others*, Sauk City, Wisconsin, Arkham House, 1966.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Many thanks to August Derleth of Arkham House for permission to reprint portions of the following Arkham House publications: *The Dark Brotherhood and Other Pieces* and *Tales of the Cthulhu Mythos*.

SOUTH CAROLINA IMPRINTS

(Continued)

A special word of thanks and appreciation is extended to Mr. James S. Irvine, Assistant to the Librarian at the Speer Library, for his interested goodwill, and for his kind and generous assistance in the execution of this project.

1. Banks and Banking (p. 146)
 Vol. 505 Plan of a Bank of South Carolina (Charleston, 1820)
2. Bible Societies (p. 148)
 Vol. 526 Charleston Bible Society: 1st, 2nd, 8th, 9th, 15th & 16th Reports (Charleston, 1811-1825)
3. Brantly, William T. (p. 122) Principal of Beaufort College
 Vol. 253 Funeral Sermon on the Death of His Wife (Charleston, 1818)
 Vol. 387 Sermon on the Trinity—I Tim. 3:16 (Augusta, 1824)
 Vol. 258 Funeral Sermon on Richard Furman—I Thes. 4:13 (Charleston, 1825)
4. Capers, William (p. 193) Pastor of a Church, Charleston
 Vol. 258 Funeral Sermon on the Rev. Joseph Galluchat—John 11:21 (Charleston, 1825)
5. Clowney, William K. (p. 206)
 Vol. 474 "A Reply to the Goats of Columbia in the State of South Carolina" (Columbia, 1823)
6. Cooper, Urban (p. 183)
 Vol. 28 Sermon—Ps. 8:4 (Charleston, 1818)
7. Crafts, William (p. 198)
 Vol. 321 Address to the "New England Society" of South Carolina (Charleston, 1820)
8. Dalcho, Frederick (p. 237) Rector, Charleston
 Vol. 342 Letter on Public Baptism in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S. (Charleston, 1817)
9. Education Societies and Education (p. 261)
 Vol. 536 Report of the Proceedings of the Congregational and Presbyterian Female Association, for Assisting in the Education of Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, 1819 to 1822 (Charleston, 1823)
10. Elliott, Stephen (p. 271)
 Vol. 499 An Address to the Literary and Philosophical Society of South Carolina (Charleston, 1814)

11. England, John (p. 267) Bishop of Charleston
Vol. 392 Discourse at Washington (Baltimore, 1826)
Vol. 393 Pastoral Letter (Charleston, 1821)
Vol. 445 Strictures on the Letters Written by Dr. England and Mr. McEncroe by a Layman (Charleston, 1823)
12. Episcopalianism (p. 270)
Vol. 512 Journal of the Convention in South Carolina (Charleston, 1819)
Vol. 512 Reports of the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Advancement of Christianity in South Carolina (Charleston, 1818, 1819, 1823)
13. Flinn, Andrew (p. 282) Pastor of a Church, Charleston
Vol. 60 Funeral Sermon on Judge Wilds—Ps. 46:10 (Charleston, 1810)
Vols. 60 & 285 Dedication Sermon—2 Chron. 6:20 (Charleston, 1811)
Vol. 60 Funeral Sermon on Isaac S. Keith—Ps. 12:1 (Charleston, 1814)
Vol. 60 Funeral Sermon on the Rev. Urban Cooper—Ps. 116:15 (Charleston, 1818)
14. Floyd, Loammi (p. 289) Pastor of Churches, Bethel and Wilton
Vol. 223 Charge at Ordination of Evangelists (Charleston, 1820)
15. Ford, Timothy (p. 291)
Vol. 280 Eulogy on John Adams (Charleston, 1826)
16. Forster, Anthony (p. 296)
Vol. 403 Sermon on Baptism—I Cor. 14:26 (Charleston, 1816)
17. Furman, Richard (p. 291)
Vol. 258 Funeral Sermon on the Rev. E. Botsford—Rev. 2:10 (Charleston, 1822)
18. Gadsden, Christopher E. (p. 310) Rector at Charleston
Vol. 268 Funeral Sermon on Gen. C. C. Pinckney—Gen. 50:9, 10 (Charleston, 1825)
19. Gilman, Samuel (p. 311) Pastor of a Church, Charleston
Vol. 356 Sermon—Eph. 5:30 (Charleston, 1821)
Vols. 284 & 356 Funeral Address on E. P. Simons (Charleston, 1823)
20. Graham, James (p. 314) Pastor of a Church, Beaufort
Vol. 399 Against Infant Baptism (Charleston, 1810)
21. Grimke, John Fauchereaud (p. 312)
Vol. 313 Fourth of July Oration to the South Carolina "Cincinnati" (Charleston, 1807)
22. Grimke, Thomas S. (p. 317)
Vol. 499 Influence of the Reformation on Literature (Charleston, 1827)
23. Grosvenor, Cyrus Pitt (p. 314) Of Massachusetts
Vol. 403 Sermon on Baptism—Acts 2:38, 39 (Charleston, 1823)
24. Hamilton, James (p. 344)
Vol. 313 Fourth of July Oration to the "Cincinnati" (Charleston, 1821)
25. Henry, Thomas Charlton (p. 334) Pastor of a Church, Charleston
Vol. 76 Sermon—Eph. 4:3 (Charleston, 1821)
Vols. 76 & 338 Farewell Discourse—Acts 20:27 (Charleston, 1824)
Vol. 76 Plea for the West—Ezek. 37:3, 4 (Charleston, 1824)
Vol. 76 Anniversary Sermon—Ps. 132:13 (Charleston, 1825)
Vol. 76 Sermon to Bereaved Parents—2 Sam. 12:23 (Charleston, 1827)
26. Hollinshead, William (p. 340)
Vol. 258 Funeral Sermon on the Rev. Daniel McCalla—Zech. 1:5 (Charleston, 1809)
27. Hurlbut, M. L. (p. 345)
Vol. 321 Address to the "New England Society" in South Carolina (Charleston, 1822)
28. James, Robert W. (p. 382)
Vol. 299 Sermon to the Darlington Bible Society—Ps. 10:14 (Charleston, 1825)
29. Johnson, Hon. William (p. 381)
Vol. 280 Eulogy on Jefferson (Charleston, 1826)
30. Keith, Isaac S. (p. 396) Pastor of a Church, Charleston
Vol. 215 Charge at the Ordination of James Adams (Charleston, 1799)
Vol. 277 Eulogy on Washington—2 Chron. 35:24 (Charleston, 1800)
31. Lee, William States (p. 419)
Vol. 258 Funeral Sermon on the Rev. William Hollinshead—Rev. 14:13 (Charleston, 1818)

32. Legare, Hugh S. (p. 421)
Vol. 328 Fourth of July Oration (Charleston, 1823)
33. Leland, A. W. (p. 415) Pastor of a Church, Charleston
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